

INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

PRINTED AT THE CHRONICLE PRESS, 10, MARSEILLES ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

Swara must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO. 310--

BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 21 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
1928			
22 Dec.	Malwa *	All	10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	vessels	11,618
5 Jan.	Naldora *	will	16,032
12 "	Rajputana *		16,598
19 "	Mantua *		16,036
26 "	Ranchi *	now	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda *		16,572
9 "	Ranpura *	sail	16,901
16 "	Mores *		10,953
23 "	Razmak *	direct	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan *		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	from	11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi *		16,619
23 "	Rajputana *	Bombay	16,598
30 "	Maloja *		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi *	without	16,650
13 "	Ranpura *		16,901
20 "	Rawalpindi *		16,619
27 "	Naldora *		16,032
4 May	Viceroy of India *	tranship-	10,000
		ment	10,946
11 "	Mantua *		11,518
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	at	16,572
25 "	Narkunda *		11,000
1 Jun.	Mores *		10,953
8 "	Razmak *	Aden.	10,602
15 "	Mooltan *		20,847
22 "	Rawalpindi *		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:--

	1st	2nd
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back.	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
21 Mar.	Durana *	8427
11 Apr.	Domala *	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:--

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A 564	£112
	B 260	£105
	C 256	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Sumatra Maru	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Hiyeizan Maru	20th "	30th "
Shinnoh Maru	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:--
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, ACCOUNTANT
430-437, Kaibadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22907.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928	Date about		
	21st Dec.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
	21st "	Mores	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
	10 p.m. 1929.		
	4th Jan.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
	6th "	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
	8th "	Mirzapore	Straits China and Japan.
	18th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
	1st Feb.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
	15th "	Malwa	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
	1st Mar.	Naldora	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
	15th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
	29th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
	26th April	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
21st Dec.	Vasna	Bureh via Karachi.
22nd "	Chakla	Karachi via Porobunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th "	Vita	Karachi via Porobunder, Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th "	Bankura	Bureh via Karachi & Verdan Gulf Ports.
1929		
2nd Jan.	Karou	East and South Africa.
9th "	Ellora	Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursdays/Fridays sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Suwa Maru	10700		@26 Dec.
*Fuku Maru	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
*Fushimi Maru	10936		@9 Jan.
*Muroan Maru	6374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yosaki Maru	4372	9 "	23 "
*Hakozaki Maru	10500		@23 "
*Nagato Maru	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3897	19 "	31 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru	7955	27 Dec.	13 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru	8000	24 "	10 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000		17 Jan.
Tenyo Maru	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Phone No. 29279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

The Indian National Congress, CALCUTTA 1928. Congress Album

published under the distinguished patronage of Dr. N. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, Madras, 1927, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, Buildings, etc., depicting the Ancient Glories of India, with numerous colour Pictures, covering a range of 490 illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India" holding the "National Flag" and diffusing enlightenment.

Dr. M. A. ANSARI, President, Indian National Congress writes on 22nd Nov. 1928: "I have very great pleasure in testifying to the excellence and utility of the production. It is a pictorial panorama of the political history of India. Besides it gives most valuable information regarding the ancient temples and monuments in the south. The possession and perusal of the Album would benefit the young and the old. All Congressmen are requested to send their Photographs for insertion to the Albums."

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THE BRILLIANT COMEDY
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FEATURING

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A trio whose very deeds will send a chill down the spines of brave men—

XMAS HOLIDAYS IN COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 20.
The Bombay cotton markets will remain closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, on account of X'mas holidays.
Liverpool market will be closed at noon on Monday, the 24th instant, and will remain entirely closed on Tuesday, the 25th, and Wednesday, the 26th instant, and will re-open on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 11 a.m.
New York market will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

P P Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date		
19-12-28	6535000	5892000
Receipts yesterday		
19-12-28	43000	31000
Exports to date		
19-12-28	4413000	3675000
Stock at Ports		
14-12-28	2364000	2595000
Stock Interior Towns		
14-12-28	1233000	1332000
Stock at Liverpool		
14-12-28	814000	876000
Visible Supply		
14-12-28	5785000	6127000
Quantity in Sight		
14-12-28	10136000	9657000

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Quiet But Steady

BURMA'S IN DEMAND

Bombay, Dec. 20.
Cotton mill shares opened steady at unchanged except a rise of Rs. 2-8 in Bombay Dyeing. Business for next settlement commenced to-day, but the turnover was small. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and operators are holding aloof. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 871-4 and after declining to Rs. 868-12 closed at Rs. 870. Fertilisers opened at Rs. 786-4 and after declining to Rs. 786-4 closed at Rs. 786-4. Pearl's fluctuated between Rs. 505 and Rs. 507-8. Tata Iron & Steel, shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
Bombay Dyeing 870, 68, 67, 70.	United Cement (100) x.d. 97.
Century 406, 7, 8, 7.	Shahbad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170.
Colaba 146, 48-2.	Shivrajpur (100) 28, 8.
Crescent 140.	RAILWAY COMPANIES.
Fertilisers 85, 86-14, 85, 86.	Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Indore 390-10, 390.	Ahmedabad Prantje (4500) 14 p.c. 920.
Madhwa 57.	Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102/8.
Nagpur 506, 7.	Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100.
New Great 238, 40.	Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Pearl 506, 6-14, 7.	Hosharpur Dab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Simplex 81, 81-14.	Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Swadeshi 462.	Mandira Bham (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Burma 843, 45, 46, 50, 48, 50.	Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Hydro 1165, 67, 66.	Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Tram 153-2, 153-12.	Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Def. 291, 90, 91.	Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Ord. 79-12, 80, 2, 79-14, 80-4.	Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Bundi 20-10, 12, 21.	Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702/8.
Indian 360, 61, 60.	Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.
Katni 255.	PRESS COMPANIES.
Alecek 351-14, 52.	Fort (475) 10, 175.

also fluctuated within a narrow range. Opening price was Rs. 290-8. Prices improved to Rs. 291-12, but declined and closed at Rs. 291-4. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 79-8 and improved to Rs. 80-4. Bombay Steams improved to Rs. 244-6, but closed at Rs. 243-12. Burma shares were in good demand which rose Rs. 7-8. Scindia shares are feeling weakness on long liquidation.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).	
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 350.	
Apollo (50) nil, 5/8.	
Benar Mills (200) 0, 160.	
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 870.	
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.	
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 507/8.	
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.	
Century (100) (yr. 6) 407-8.	
Crescent (100) Rs. 140.	
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 148/2.	
Dawn (250) 35, 520.	
David (500) 260.	
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0/9/6.	
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93/12.	
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9/8.	
Fazlulbhey (100) (yr. 13/12) 786/4.	
Finlay (100) 0, 113/12.	
Franchi Petit (1000) 925.	
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 125.	
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 3/0.	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240.	
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.	
Kasturchand (50) 16.	
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2 212/8.	
Laxmi Cotton (200) 765 x.d. 1525.	
Madhwa Dyeing (180) nil 57-8.	
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.	
Minerva (90) 85.	
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.	
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12.	
Morariji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350.	
New Great Mills (250) (100) 28 288/12.	
Pabani Mills (250) (100) 7-1/2 225.	
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102/8.	
Pearl Mills (250) 507/8.	
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8.	
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 53.	
Simplex (250) 81/14.	
Shikhar (100) 3255, 6000.	
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.	
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 x.d. 462/8.	
Sewan Mills (100) 0, 115.	
Tata Mills (500) 55.	
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.	
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.
Alecek Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 352/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 830.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 305.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 243/12.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 5/1/0.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Laxmi Flour Mills (60) 110.
Lost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, x.d. 23/2.

Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance x.d. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45, 682/8.
S. India Steam (15) Rs. 11/14.
Tata Iron (O) (85) x.d. 201/4.
Tata Iron (O) (85) x.d. 807/4.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 57.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 21.	
Central India Mining (10) 12/8.	
Gwalior Cement (100) 121/4.	
Indian Cement O. (250) 360.	
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 255.	
Punjab Cement (10) 14/10.	
United Cement (100) x.d. 97.	
Shahbad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170.	
Shivrajpur (100) 28, 8.	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.	
Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136.	
Ahmedabad Prantje (4500) 14 p.c. 920.	
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102/8.	
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100.	
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.	
Hosharpur Dab (100) 6 p.c. 97.	
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.	
Mandira Bham (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.	
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.	
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.	
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.	
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.	
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.	
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702/8.	
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
Fort (475) 10, 175.	
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.	
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.	
Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.	
Andhra Valley O. (100) 4 p.c. 610.	
Andhra Valley P. (1000) 7 p.c. 695.	
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 x.d. 153/12.	
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.	
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139.	
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.	
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 83, 1149/12 1166/4.	
Tata Power P. (1000) 940 1,140.	
Tata Power O. (100) 510.	
Tata Hydro P. (1000) 7 p.c. 1070.	
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.	
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.	
Lucian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.	
Mesmad, Manufacturing (250) Rs. 30 240 x.d.	
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.	
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.	
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.
3 Months Discounts 4-13/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
New ready New ready	
Red leafy Average.	
Bengal Superfine	300
Bengal Fine	290
Bengal F.G.	285
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	285
Wardha-Hingl. Fine	330
Nagpur Fine	330
Yeatmal Fine	325
Arvi Fine	325
Amraoti Fine	320
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315
Mulkapur Fine	310
Khandesh Fine	270
Muthia Fine	270
Nanded Puna F.G.G.S.	270
Purna F.G.G.S.	270
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	270
Burwah Sanavd Fine	270
Surat Fine	270
Broach F.G.	270
Westerns M.G.	270
Cambodia	270
Miraj/Sangli	270
Compta Good	270
Jinja	270

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited).
Bombay, Dec. 20.
Ex-Godown Bombay.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 618 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 117 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 58 per ton.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)
SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
London Ready	26 5 0
London Forward	26 8 0
American Cent	57 10 0
China Opening	2 7 7
China Closing	2 7 7
Ready	59 7 0

Op. Hi. Lo. 6 p.m.
Magsar 59/8 59/9 59 5 59/7
Tejmundi -/5/-
Poush 59/12 59/13 59/9 59/11
Tejmundi -/13/-
Tone of Silver—Steady. India and China bought. Sellers scarce. Cash steady, forward quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
Ready	21 4 9
Magsar	21 5 0
Poush	21 5 3
National City	21 7 3
N. Manordass	21 6 9
N. Motilal	21 4 9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 20.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 274 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 176-1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4-85 5/8 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/2 20th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 19th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 19th inst.
London/Belgium 31.850 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Gold 19th inst 24-4-11 1/2 18th inst 24-4-11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 19th inst 26 5/10.
18th inst 26-1/4.
Silver London Forward 19th inst 26-1/2.
18th inst 26-3/8.
Silver New York Ready 19th inst 57-5/8.
18th inst 57 9/16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 19th inst 4 13/32 per cent 18th inst 4 13/32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 19th inst 4-1/2 per cent 18th inst 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent.
5 per cent. 3 Mos. 5 per cent 6 Mos 5-1/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 20.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/11/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1931-37 Rs. 92-6.
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/6.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/11.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 91/1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/1.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/10.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates 4th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/11/6.
1945-55 Rs. 103/13/6.
Tone of Market:—3-1/2 p.c. steady, others quiet.

BOMBAY**BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.**

Bombay, Dec. 20.
The Local Forward Market opened at Rs. 359/- for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 358/- on local liquidation. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 1 point. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A/M. 359 359 358 358 1/4
Omra D.J. 317 317 317 317 1/4
Odura Mar. 322 322 322 322 1/4
Bengal D.J. 276 276 276 276
Bengal Mar. 283 283 283 283

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 20.
The market ruled easy on large selling by Japanese firms and Broach declined to Rs. 356. It is rumoured that the Government estimate of Indian crop is 5,996,000 bales. This figure has not any bearish aspect, but the market is feeling the narrowness of trading. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—
Broach A.M. 356-12.
Omra D.J. 315-4.
Omra March 320-4.
Bengal D.J. 274.
Bengal March 281.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.
Dec 238.70 —2.20.
Mar. 236.40 plus 1.60.
June 235.10 plus 1.30.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Dec. 20.
Linseed May 10-9-6.
Wheat Jan. 8-8-0.
Wheat May 7-14-6.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
Bengal D. J.	277
Bengal March	281
Broach A. M.	350
Omra D. J.	318
Omra March	323

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.	Bombay, Dec. 20.
Bengal	200 285 277 270
Sind	292 287 279 272
Punjab	287 282 274 267
Rajputana	280 285 277 270
Omra No. 3	320 331 326 310
C. P. No. 1	3

10 BALES UNIT

Interview with Seth Anandlal Podar

In connection with the proposal of 10 Bales Unit which was turned down by the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Mr. Anandlal Podar, a leading cotton merchant, President of the Cotton Brokers' Association and a Member of the Board of the E.I.C.A., interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", said as under:—

Q.—As the Board of the East India Cotton Association has turned down the proposal of 10-Bales Unit, what do you think will be its effect?

A.—There is in our City much employment at present. Those Marwaris and Gujaratis who are born businessmen and who have spent all their life in cotton business, having not received modern education, are sure to do some sort of cotton business. There is one more institution in the City besides the East India Cotton Association, doing business in cotton. Some people have taken advantage of this institution and others will follow suit or will organize one more institution. As a result of this cotton trade will have to pass through undesirable periods.

Q.—Do you believe 10-Bales Unit Cotton business is possible in Bombay?

A.—Business in small units has continued in Bombay since many years past and I see no reason why it should not continue. The resolution sent to the East India Cotton Association by the Brokers' Association was with a view to bring all cotton business under the control of one institution. By doing this the solidarity of cotton trade would be preserved, giving facilities to bonafide cotton merchants according to individual means.

Q.—It is believed that under a re-

duced Unit, there will be heavy tenders resulting in an undue depression in prices and this would be prejudicial to the interest of cotton growers. What is your opinion on this point and what remedy you would suggest?

A.—If heavy tenders are issued with a view to unnerve bulls prices will no doubt suffer. As a remedy against such tactics, if some allowance on tenders against reduced Unit is fixed, there will not be any undue decline in prices. If allowance is made, there will be many to absorb these tenders with a view to re-tender in 100 Bales Unit and pocket the allowance. Thus due parity and level of prices will be maintained and cotton growers will, in no way, be put to any loss.

Q.—When the Board of the E.I.C.A. turned down the proposal, how did you vote?

A.—I tried in all possible ways to persuade the Board to accept the proposal, but when it was turned down, I got my protest recorded. The Cotton Brokers' Association took up this question with a view to help a section of brokers dealing in cotton for years but who are now without any means for business. This class has experienced many difficulties lately and it is the duty of the Board of the E.I.C.A. to remove them as this Board considers itself to be an institution which has at its heart the interest of the whole cotton trade of India. And it is the duty of the Board to take suitable steps for providing opportunities for all classes and I believe that the Board has made a serious blunder in not discharging its duty to them.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

December 20.
S.S. Liana, Masselli, Marmagao.
S.S. Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES

December 21.
S.S. Sultan Hall, Walmsley, Antwerp.
S.S. Elysia, Duncan, Liverpool.
S.S. City of Kimberly, Crome, Liverpool.
S.S. Maur, Ramstand, Bangkok.

LOADING

December 20.
Steamer Goldenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Malwa for London.
Steamer Morea for China.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varsava for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Carla for Trieste.
Steamer Hyeinfen Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Fuku Maru for Kobe.
S.S. Liana:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Liana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagao with a general cargo.
S.S. Chakla:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Goldenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Goldenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S.S. Elysia:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Elysia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.
S.S. City of Kimberly:—The K. N. Co.'s steamer City of Kimberly will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Morea:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Morea is expected to arrive here to-day at about 9 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, a general cargo and 130 passengers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20/12/1923.
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.021 inches (.027 above normal).
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.922 inches (.029 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .026.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.2 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.5 degrees (2.2 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.3 degrees (0.1 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 42 per cent.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous

day) 61 per cent.
Direction of Wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 196 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.
Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 3,600 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs. 16 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.).

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 19.
Silver.—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 26-5/13
Forward 26-1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 19.
Bar. Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 19.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 19.
T T Berlin on London 23.36-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08
T T Brussels on London 34.88
T T Madrid on London 29.83
T T Milan on London 92.61
T T Berne on London 25.18
T T Paris on London 124.61
T T London on Prague 163.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 19.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £21-7/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £52-3/4.
Eastern Bank £6-7/8.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £90.
Conversion Loan £79.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £101.
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £53-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £60-3/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £70-3/8.
Consols £96-1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £102-1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 19.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, 10 Spot.—
Sellers 8-11/16d.

N. W YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).
January 20.17
March 20.21
May 20.16
New York, Noon Call.
January 20.18
March 20.23
May 20.18
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.
January 19.55
March 19.64
May 19.59

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 19.
January 20.16-10
March 20.20-10
May 20.16-08
July 19.84-04
October 19.40-04
Middling Spot 20.45-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 19.
January 19.51-09
March 19.63-09
Middling Spot 19.81-09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 19.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 28,000

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool, dated 19th inst:—

SOME SCATTERED SELLING.

New York January highest 20.21 (11-37 a.m.) lowest 20.13 (10-37 a.m.)

H. Hentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable. Market has been quiet, but shows considerable resistance on declines. Expect the general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

Munds & Winslow:—"Expect Government ginning report about 13,250,000."

Reuter:—"Market is dull and featureless, with traders adopting a waiting attitude."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemmery & Co., dated the 19th inst:—"American mills selling 108 per cent. of production."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Opening 10.33-02
Closing 10.36-03
January 10.87 10.36-03
February 10.40 10.37-03
March 10.40 10.41-01
April 10.42-01
May 10.43 10.43-01
June 10.40-01
July 10.40 10.40-01
August 10.40 10.32-01
September 10.24-01
October 10.16 10.17-01
November 10.12-01
December 10.11-01
Middling Spot 10.50-03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Bales.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000
Sales on Speculation 200
Sales of East Indian Cotton 1,000

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Scinde, Fully Good 7.40
Scinde, Fine 7.65
Scinde, Superfine 7.90
Bengal, Good 7.15
Bengal, Fully Good 7.40
Bengal, Fine 7.65
Oomra, Good 7.75
Oomra, Fully Good 8.05
Oomra, Fine 8.35
Broach, Fully Good 8.85
Broach, Fine 9.10
Broach, Superfine 9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 19.
December 18.81-06
January 10.37 10.36-03
February 7.81-06
March 19.02-05
April 19.02-05
May 19.12-02
June 19.07-02
July 19.17-01
August 19.17-01
September 19.17-01
October 19.07-01
November 18.88-02
December 18.88-02
Sakellaris, F.G.F., Spot 19.35-01

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 19.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 65 lb. Cargoes—
Shipment sellers December 42/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes—
Shipment sellers December 42/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—
Shipment paid December 46/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels—
No offerings.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Dec. 19.
Demand Bills 485.12

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And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with



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ENHANCED TRAM FARES

Corporation Accepts Committee's Report

END OF PROTRACTED STRUGGLE?

The long-drawn-out struggle between the Municipal Corporation and the Tramway Company over the question of enhanced fares on new extensions of tram lines now bids fair to come to an end since the Corporation, at its meeting on Thursday, passed a resolution accepting the report of its Special Committee appointed in March last.

"The Committee's recommendations can be boiled down to this: Fare of one anna will be retained on the old lines covered by the Deed of Concession. The minimum fare chargeable will be only one anna and the maximum 1-1/2 annas so that a passenger will be entitled to travel from any part of the city to any other part within 1-1/2 annas.

ASSESSMENT PROBATIONERS.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:— "That the Commissioner be requested to report whether the posts of probationers in the Assessment Department were filled up after duly inviting applications by advertisement and if so how the selection was made and whether the candidates so appointed possess the qualifications prescribed for the posts, i.e., a degree of B.E. or B.Com. and whether it is a fact that as alleged in the letter referred to the candidates so appointed are relatives or friends of any high officers and whether in his opinion this practice is not highly detrimental to the best interests of efficiency of service and lastly as to whether in making these appointments the claims of any equally qualified persons in the Departments who had in addition long experience of the work were not overruled."

"2. That the Commissioner be requested to forward with the above report all the correspondence and orders on the question."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hirjibehdin. After a good deal of discussion, it was carried.

The following resolution moved by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar was also carried:— "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 13995, dated the 19th March, 1928, and he be informed that the Corporation are strongly of opinion, that whenever an occasion arises in future for selecting candidates as probationers for the posts of Assistant Superintendents in the Assessment Department, graduates already in Municipal service should be always given preference over those from outside who possess like qualifications."

TRAM FARES.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee regarding the question of fares to be levied by the Tramway Company.

It will be remembered that the Committee was appointed by the Corporation in March last to consider and report on the second report of the Tramways and Telephone Committee regarding the question of tram fares.

Put in a nutshell, the Committee's recommendations are as follows:—

(1) That for a journey on the following extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of one anna:—Lalbag to Dadar, Sandhurst Road to Wari Bunder, and Wari Bunder to Tank Bunder.

(2) That for a journey from or to any point on the extensions referred to in (1) above, or from any point on the Company's system outside those extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of 1-1/2 annas.

(3) That no extra fares should be charged on any of the following minor extensions:—Girgaum Portuguese Church to Byenlla Bridge, Tardeo Terminus to Gilder Street, Opera House to Girgaum Portuguese Church, and Dhoobi Talao to Flora Fountain. Passengers to and from the limits of these extensions should be carried over the whole system at the rates in force for such journeys.

(4) That outside the 1/2 anna fare limits of the Gwalia Tank Road extension a fare of one anna be charged for any journey covering a distance of two and a half miles to and from the Gwalia Tank Terminus and a fare of 1-1/2 annas beyond such limits.

THEIR EFFECT.

The effects of these recommendations will be:—

(a) That the fare of one anna will be retained on the old lines, i.e., on the lines that existed in 1905, the date of the Deed of Concession, so that the right of the travelling public granted under the Deed of Concession shall not be interfered with; (b) that the minimum fare chargeable will be only one anna and the maximum 1-1/2 annas so that a passenger will be entitled to travel from any part of the city to any other part for 1-1/2 annas.

ONLY REMEDY.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved that the report of the Committee be approved of and accepted. The mover explained the whole situation observing that the recom-

mendations of the Committee were the only remedy to put a stop to a long-drawn-out struggle between the Corporation and the Tramway Company.

Dr. Henrique seconded the proposition.

NO INCREASE JUSTIFIED.

Dr. Choksy moved the following amendment to the proposition:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the enhanced fares asked for by the Company will entail considerable hardships on the citizens, particularly on the poor people, and, therefore, the Corporation approve of only the existing fares on the extensions."

"That the Commissioner be requested that if the Company proceed to levy increased fares, he should forthwith apply for an injunction of the High Court to restrain the Company from doing so."

Explaining the situation, Dr. Choksy said the Corporation had allowed every facility to the Tramway Company wherever there were any new extensions. The question for them to consider was: Whether the Tramway Company extended their lines for the benefit of the public or for their own profit. According to the speaker, there was no justification in granting any more increase in the fares of the Tramway Company as the Company held a monopoly of running trams in the city.

Dr. Viegas who seconded the amendment said that the Corporation must make it perfectly clear that they were not going to allow any increase in the existing rates of fare.

FACE FACTS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wanted the Corporation to understand and face the realities of the situation. That was a matter, he went on to say, which affected the well-being of the whole of the city and as such deserved very careful consideration. The talks of injunctions were, in his opinion, ill-advised. The House did not require any advice from Dr. Choksy as regards their legal rights. Surely if there was any remedy open to them, they would resort to it without any advice from anybody. He asked the House to consider the situation in a calm mood and a dispassionate manner and not take a step which would ultimately be detrimental to the best interests of the citizens. The speaker frankly admitted that as the matters stood they had no case for the High Court. Their position was governed by the Deed of Concession and especially Clauses 15 and 25 of that Deed. Under the Deed the Tramway Company had no right to increase the fare on the lines which existed in 1905, the time when the Deed of Concession was entered into. They were now concerned only with the charges on the new extensions. Under the Deed, fare had to be fixed by mutual agreement between the Company and the Corporation. The position was this: The Tramway Company could fix the fare of any new line or extension of the old line with the approval of the Corporation. In case of disagreement between the two parties, the Deed provided that a reference had to be had to arbitration. The Corporation had already moved for an arbitration and the Corporation had now no alternative, but to submit their case to arbitration. Here Mr. Nariman quoted the Advocate-General's opinion in support of his viewpoint. It was no use, he added, indulging in threats of injunctions unless they were sure of their grounds. He had had a bitter experience of an injunction in the case of Gwalia Tank extension. That mistake of his which he had since repented, had cost the Municipality a lakh of rupees. He appealed to the Corporation not to carry the matter to a breaking point.

CORPORATION'S DUTY.

Mr. L. R. Tairree took the same view of the situation as Mr. Nariman. He congratulated Mr. Nariman on making what he styled "his first real speech in the Corporation." He admitted that they had their rights, but he wanted the House to realize that along with rights they had their duties as well. The speaker then submitted to the House his viewpoint of their position which was that unless they sanctioned the fare the Tramway Company had no rights to levy any. They could travel free between Sandhurst Road and Tank Bunder and Dhoobi Talao and Flora Fountain so long as the fare on these extensions was not sanctioned by the Corporation. Coming to the case in hand, he said they were bound to go to arbitration whether they liked it or not.

DR. VORA'S RESERVATION.

Dr. Vora moved another amendment to the effect that the report of the Committee be accepted with the exception of the matter about Sandhurst Road-Wadi Bunder extension, which should be again sent back to the same Committee for further consideration in consultation with the Tramway Company.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Mautri.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Dr. Vora's amendment which was first

CONVICTED OF CHEATING

ANANTHRAM VAIKUNTHRAM JAILED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on Thursday in the case in which Ananthram Vaikunthram stood charged with cheating the police in respect of entertainment taxes on two concerts organised by him in aid of the Sharada Stree Samaj of Bangalore. His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on December 2, 1928 the accused on behalf of the Secretary of the Sharada Stree Samaj applied to the Commissioner of Police for exemption from payment of the entertainment tax for two concerts which were organised on December 5 and 12 in aid of the above Samaj. A certificate of exemption was issued to the Secretary of the Samaj and the concerts were held.

In reply to a request of the police one A. M. Patkar wrote to the Commissioner to the effect that the whole proceeds of the concerts had been handed over to the Secretary of the Samaj and enclosed two statements and receipts signed by the accused for the Secretary. Relying on these receipts, no entertainment tax was charged. Subsequently however the police alleged, they had learnt that no amount whatever was sent to the institution. The accused was accordingly charged with cheating.

DEFENCE PLEA.

Pleading "not guilty" to the charge, the accused said that the concerts were organised by him at the request of Mrs. Kalyanamma, the Secretary of the Samaj who promised to meet all expenses in connection with the same. His plea was that the expenses exceeded the collections and hence no money was sent to her.

On the evidence, His Worship came to the conclusion that the accused had made false representations to the police and thereby induced them to waive laying entertainment tax on the two concerts. His Worship accordingly convicted him and in view of his admitting two previous convictions, sentenced him as above.

His Worship was of opinion that Patkar was an associate of the accused in the fraud.

SHREE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENTS RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN

In connection with the resignation of Mr. Vassanji Nagshi of the presidentship of the Shree Mahajan Association, it is understood that at the meeting held on Tuesday, the 18th inst. of the Managing Committee, it was insisted that Mr. Vassanji should withdraw the resignation. Mr. Vassanji has now withdrawn the resignation conditionally. It is said that some 8 members were found doing business beyond the time limitations fixed by the Mahajan Association. The President immediately suspended defaulting members and the Managing Committee met yesterday to consider what action should be taken against the defaulting members.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Office and Reading Room of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will remain closed entirely from to-day (Friday) to Thursday the 3rd of January 1929 (both days inclusive) for All Parties' Convention and the Congress Sessions.

"TIMES" BOYCOTTED.

At the recommendation made by the Finance Sub-Committee, and the Council to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday the 16th inst. it has been resolved "That the 'Times' of India' paper be discontinued forthwith."

A MASS MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

A mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay under the auspices of 35 Muslim Societies of Bombay (Anjuman) will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Juma Masjid to protest against the unjust and iniquitous demands of the Jews of Palestine with regard to the claims of the Walling Wall of Masjid Aksa (Palestine) which has been in possession of the Muslims for the last thirteen centuries, and to bring to the notice of the British Government, the Mandatory Power, and the injustice of the Zionist claims involved against the consequences which may follow as a result of wounding the religious feelings of the Muslims of the world.

put to vote was rejected by the House.

Dr. Choksy's amendment was lost in the division, only 10 members voting for it and 20 against.

The original proposition of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy accepting the report of the Committee was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Those of the Corporators who are shareholders of the Tramway Company were asked by the President not to take part in voting.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Tariff Board at 11 a.m.
Bombay Muslim's Mass meeting. Juma Masjid, 8-30 p.m.
Mr. Anderson's lecture on Land Revenue Settlement, Servants of India Society's Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SUNDAY, December 23.

Swami Shradhdhanand Day. Public meeting, People's Jinnah Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Baliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, on Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

LOK: RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

The annual gathering of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala will take place on Friday the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. in the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Mrs. Sunderbhai Sirur will preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are hereby informed that the High Court will close for the Christmas Vacation from the 24th December 1928 to 6th January 1929, both days inclusive, and that the Criminal Sessions have been adjourned to 7th January 1929. They are, therefore, requested to watch the papers to see when their presence is again required.

THE SARASWAT SAMUHA.

The Second Annual Athletic Sports of the Saraswat Samuha will be held at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday in the Robert Money School Compound, Procter Road, Girgaum Back Road, when Cups and Prizes will be distributed to the Winners and Runners-up.

TENDERS FOR STEELING.

A mistake has crept in the press communique regarding tenders for steeling published in our Thursday's issue. The date of the next tender given in it viz., 26th is incorrect. It should be the 28th.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Limited and the Eastern Chemical Company, Limited at 11 a.m. to-day (Friday) in the office of the Board in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Buildings, Bombay.—A. P.

"LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT".

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Settlement Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, on "Land Revenue Assessment" at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Education Society's Chabildas Lalubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S FAREL CENTRE.

The Tenth Annual Gathering of the past and present students of the Gokhale Education Society's Farel High School, will be celebrated to-day (Friday) and Saturday 22nd and Sunday, 23rd. The programme includes the performance of a Scout Drama "Dhanya Balwira" to be staged on Saturday night at 9-30 at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Farel and Election and Sports Competition.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

Mr. Jhabvala, the General Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union writes, that the name Professional Motor Drivers' Union has been changed into Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union and the Commissioner of Police has already been informed in that

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1928.



Those who would assert that human nature is unchanging, unchangeable are the evangelists of a gospel of despair, which is, as you will say, too true, but which is nevertheless not spiceless.

This for two reasons:—

(1) It has been said by the Viceroy and
(2) Having been said by the Viceroy it has been quoted as an 'obiter dictum' by the 'Times of India.' Oh, bitter dictum!

A special cable to the "Evening News" says that 3 students were fined for using a nauseous fluid and setting off fireworks during Lord Birkenhead's Rectorial Address at Aberdeen University.

They were quite justly punished. Nobody, not even a student, is entitled to interfere in the monopoly of another person. And Lord Birkenhead was right in making his complaint promptly.

Bori Bunder features as "Afghan Rebels Knocking At The Gates Of Kabul," a report from Peshawar, to wit "Some disorder has now occurred in the region North of Kabul which has long been disturbed by 'bands of robbers.'" (My quotation.)

This galloping imagination may be de-

scribed as Thought by Wish out of the "Evening News of India".

I am indebted to a contemporary for the following:—
Question: Who built the Tower of Babel?
Answer: The descendant's of Noah.

This is of course true, but not rightly put. The answer should take an "upward" course instead of a downward one, as thus "Ascendants—I mean forbears—of Geneva statesmen."

Asks Lord Birkenhead: "What indication has any one of the leaders of the Labour Party ever given that he is adequate to manage any business at all?"

Of course if Lord B. judges people by the standard of his own adequacy, nobody will be found in the Labour or Liberal or even the Tory Party.

But in fairness to the Labour Party it should be remembered that Lord Olivier did his best and managed to get within an ace of the success which, of course, nobody other than Lord B. could fully achieve at the India Office.

"Most people nowadays do not wish to stay at home: they want to move about as far and as fast and as often as they can."

—Sir Reginald Blomfield.

I presume that is how the Scotsman is found everywhere in the world.

Counsel: "Wasn't it possible for the motorist to avoid you?"
Haintiff: "I should say so! 'E 'ad the choice of me an' the missus, an' 'e 'it me."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 1 Down

Ginning Report 1,31,48,000 Bales

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 20.
The census ginning report issued to-day at Washington states that 1,31,48,000 bales were ginned up to the 12th instant. This figure is somewhat below the private estimates and it looks as if the total crop will not reach the final Government estimate issued on the 8th instant. If Ginnings show falling tendency at the present rate, Senator Hedlin's statement on Government's over-estimating of half a million bales will prove rather correct.

The market being influenced by the ginning report opened steady as a rise of 9 points with January 20.25. Prices recorded a further rise of 2 points to 20.27, but reacted on increased selling pressure. The professional operators and trade interests are doing nothing in lieu of the Christmas holidays. The market closed at a small decline of 1 point with January 20.15.

Private cables:—
"Bullish agitation possible. Technical situation strong. Advise buying."

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 20.
The Liverpool futures market ruled fairly steady to-day. There was only small business in view of the holidays and ginning report. During the last hour prices advanced in better New York cables. The close was steady at a rise of 5 points against New York January 7 points up.

Price fluctuations in January delivery: Opening: 10.35-10.38-10.37. Close: 10.41.
Private Cables:—
"Ginning about as expected. Sentiment bullish. But trade holding off."

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 20.
The local market opened at night at Rs. 357-0-0 for Branch April-May. Prices advanced to Rs. 361-0-0 on higher New York quotation. The Indian crop estimate issued to-day at Calcutta remains unconfirmed and the latest figures known here were: 59,70,000-59,72,000-59,95,000.

respect. And Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Vakil High Court, has been appointed pleader on behalf of the above Union.

RELEASED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY AND LOITERING.

The following resolution, moved by Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai in the meeting of the Central Committee held on 13th inst. was unanimously adopted:—

"That in view of the hardships entailed on certain class of unemployed persons without residence who are found loitering

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK

JANUARY.

	Dec. 20
Previous Closing Rate	20.15
To-day's Opening Rate	20.25
Difference	plus.09
To-day's Closing Rate	20.15
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL

	Dec. 20
Previous Closing Rate	10.36
To-day's Opening Rate	10.35
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.41
Difference	plus.05

Branch Expectation Rs. 358-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 20.
Silver Ready	26-4-0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26-7-0
Less	0-1-0
Tone of Market:—	Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 20
1st Settlement	59-9-0
2nd Settlement	59-13-0

or lying in a public place after sunset or before sunrise and charged under section 112 of the City Police Act, this Society is of the opinion that the Bill introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. P. J. Marzaban for the amendment of the said section fixing the hours four hours after sunset and before sunrise instead of as at present after sunset and before sunrise has the support and sympathy of this Society, and this Society requests the President and members of the Legislative Council to give their favourable consideration to the Bill."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1928.

POOR PROGRESS

The Administration Report of the Schools Committee for the year 1927-28 shows some slight progress which, however, is nothing like what one expects from a city which prides itself upon being the Premier City in India. Even lesser cities in the Presidency, with scantier resources, can boast of a higher proportion of school-going children. As we pointed out some time ago, the number of pupils per thousand of population in 1925-26 was 109 in Surat, 120 in Dhulia, and 144 in Satara, whereas in Bombay in 1927-28 it was even less than 60. The Schools Committee has achieved little progress in compulsory education and is very complacent about the increase in the number of school-going children from 47,000 to 50,000 during the year. This increase is nothing in view of the fact that there are nearly a lakh of children in the city that yet need to be brought to school; nearly 5,000 of these being in the F and G Wards, supposed to be under compulsory education. The Committee continues to explain its inability to bring all or most children in the Wards under compulsion by pointing at the ignorance and illiteracy of the parents and the "sheer necessity" of poor children "to engage themselves in some petty occupation to supplement the meagre income of their parents." We would in all earnestness remind the Committee once again that failure to enforce compulsion will only perpetuate the illiteracy among the poor and encourage the parents to evade compulsion, and that it is not in the best interests of children under ten to countenance the practice of engaging them in work to add to the family income.

It is a pity that the proposal to extend compulsion to the Muslim girls in the F and G Wards and to all children in the other Wards is still on paper. It was bad enough to deny Muslim girls the advantage of compulsion in the very beginning. The Corporation spent a whole year in deciding that compulsion must be extended to Muslim girls but only up to the age of ten and not eleven as in the case of other girls—an unenviable distinction. Then the Report for 1926-27 stated: "Immediate steps will be taken now to bring Muslim girls under the operation of the Act." The

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bring into existence a much larger number of night schools, utilising its own school-buildings for the purpose. Apart from its general obligation to spread elementary education, the Corporation should discharge its special duty of educating its masters, the electorate. Universal franchise is bound to come soon in Bombay as in the rest of the country. The Corporation cannot, therefore, afford to neglect the problem of adult education. It must be added that the problem cannot be completely solved unless the Schools Committee itself develops into a far more vigorous and progressive body than it is and unless its very constitution is radically altered.

THE REVOLUTION BOGEY

The Viceroy sees red danger. The mill-owners of Bombay see Bolshevism in the activities of the Labour leaders. The United States Government is so much afraid of Bolshevism that it considers that if there is any commercial transaction with Russia the Americans will come in contact with Bolshevik ideas and in order to prevent this contamination the United States Government has, it is reported, declined to grant visas to certain Russians who were proceeding to America for the negotiation of a \$4,000,000 concession to the American General Motors Company for the establishment of motor car factories and plants in Russia. Commenting on this the "Daily Express" of London says, "if, on the other hand, it means that they fear the contamination of Bolshevism and believe that all commercial dealings with Russia should be foregone because Moscow has political and economic views that are not those of Washington, then we are sorry for them." The journal has some very pertinent observations to make regarding the British policy of shutting out "extremism" by barring its representatives at the British ports. It remarks: "In the past week the question of Professor Ebeid, the Egyptian Nationalist, who was at first refused leave to land in England, has been raised in Parliament. The idea of shutting out extremism by barring its representatives at the ports seems to us as obsolete as pre-Listerian surgery. We have in the character of the British people the best of all safeguards against Bolshevism." The Britishers in India are evidently wanting in this "character of the British people" to which the "Daily Express" refers. The journal concludes: "Tolerant, humorous, fraternal, with no natural instinct whatever for 'class warfare' anti-revolutionary plodders by every fibre of our being, we (the British people) are the last people to be infected by the germ of anarchy. If that germ were in our system it would emerge, whatever the Home Office treatment of visiting aliens. As it is not in our system, we can afford to be calm in our attitude towards foreigners as we are towards our own blood-and-thunder orators in Hyde Park."

The Bengal Government have just passed orders to expel a "visiting alien" to this country on the ground that he is a representative of the League against Imperialism. This shows that the British character, to which the "Daily Express" refers, is predominantly absent on the other side of the Suez Canal. What a transformation of characters! The "germ" of riding roughshod over the fundamental rights of civilised human beings, rights for which Englishmen of the type of Hampden and Pym fought strenuously in the England of a healthier tradition sprouts out when the Britishers are busy "saving" from "dangerous" ideas those whose self-imposed Trustees they have become by the force majeure of the sword. And, according to the Trustees, can there be any idea more "dangerous" than that Indians should learn, through "visiting aliens", to realise the full implications of Imperialist rule?

BRITISH JUSTICE.

Mr. Thurtell said the other day in Parliament that the imprisonment of three Sikhs in India without a trial was "un-English." That term implies a compliment which England might have deserved at one time but which she has now fairly forfeited. If there is any propriety in the compliment to-day it is only in the sense that the British prize justice only for themselves but would not worry much about it in India. The latest symptom of that mentality is the wanton order passed against Mr. J. W. Johnston, asking him to remove himself forthwith from British India. And now comes the news that he has been arrested for not leaving British India forthwith. Mr. Johnston is an American representative of the League against Imperialism who came to India to attend the Trade Union Congress now in session at Jharra. The order against him is said to be in accordance with some old obsolete Act. Nothing is known against him and we dare say the authorities have no evidence whatsoever to justify the order against him or his arrest. If they had, they would have proceeded against him in a more decent manner. One consolation at least is that he has had his say at the Congress and it has resolved to affiliate itself to the League against Imperialism. Incidentally, Indians will not fail to see the difference in the treatment given by the authorities to Miss Mayo and that to Mr. Johnston. They cannot blame Indians if the latter regard this difference as part of British justice.

LALPAT RAI'S LIFE IN U. S. AMERICA.

STRICT BUT KIND TASK-MASTER

(BY DR. N. S. HARDIKER, HUBLI.)

Lalaji was a very hard but kind task-master. He wanted things to be rightly and neatly done, and done at a proper time and in a proper manner. When the first issue (January, 1917) of the "Young India" monthly (New York) was to be out he asked me to write an article giving only facts and figures about the real condition of India. I had just then joined him. I did not know him well nor did I know his behaviour towards his workers. As I had spent nearly eight years in studying medicine and public health alone, I did not know what journalism was like. I had never written articles for papers ever before. This was the first occasion, therefore, in my life when I had to write for the Press. I wrote as much as I knew. That did not satisfy Lalaji. He corrected it and asked me to procure more facts and figures from a number of books on the subjects, a list of which he gave me. I had to run to libraries nearly half a dozen times and had to correct all that I had written over and over again, before Lalaji could finally agree to publish my article in the month.

HIS LOVING PERSISTENCE.
I was not accustomed to this kind of troublesome work. But in this way alone Lalaji took work from me for three years. At times I used to be irritated. Whenever he saw me in an angry mood, he used to pat me on my back and say "Go, my boy, do what I tell you. Remember that it is for your own good. I want you to learn to serve your country in an intelligent and efficient manner. Later on you are sure to thank me for having troubled you like this."

His loving persistence was such that it made me obey him at all times and in all details. And later, as days rolled on, I began to understand the efficiency of such methods of training. Then did I really thank Lalaji for having trained me even at the cost of my getting irritated and worried. And I thanked my stars for having given me such a stalwart patriot of a master.

EXAMPLE OF GOKHALE.

He himself was a very good student of Indian history and he wanted his lieutenants to know everything about India's past. He insisted upon our reading books and discussing with him important topics from them. What ever book he read, he marked important portions in it for his as well as for his associates' use. He often advised me to copy and to commit to memory useful quotations for utilising them in propaganda work. He always cited the example of the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and urged me to keep his example as an ideal at least in so far as reading and writing was concerned. He never allowed me to go out on tour without taking with me a memo of work that I had to do. Many a time when he knew that I had to deliver lectures to large audiences he used to take pains in securing the necessary details himself and also used to write out the development of important topics and mark out the details. This is how he trained me to speak and write on Indian subjects. I must admit I did not know much about my own country before I came in contact with Lalaji although I had actually taken part in the Swadeshi movement of 1905 and although, even in my teens, I had carried on propaganda in my own province.

METHODICAL AND NEAT HABITS

Even in household affairs Lalaji was a very hard task master. He did not like his room and the apartment in which we were living to be kept untidy. He wanted me to keep his books, his papers, his clothes, his bedding and even utensils in the kitchen, in their proper place and in proper manner. He used to get perturbed whenever anything was not done to his liking. He used to ejaculate: "I told you so many times and you don't seem to care. Where is that book?" At such angry moments of his the only thing that I used to do was to speak to him in a loving and an affectionate manner. "Oh! but Lalaji, I did not do it purposely. You know I am yet a boy. It is but natural that I should forget. It is now getting late for dinner. We have to go to Dixie's house for a party. Let that book alone for the present. I will find it out for you when we return. Don't worry. Please hurry up. Dress yourself. Let us go and take a few bites." Such answers were soothing to him. Then he used to remark: "I know you; you are a pacca Maharrata. You little imp. Don't do this again. Come on, let us go." Lalaji was quick in his temper. His anger,

therefore, used to be only temporary. Never have I seen him hold any ill-will towards any of his comrades or for that matter even towards his enemies. That is one of the reasons, I personally believe, of his having made so many friends in England and America.

LOVING AND AFFECTIONATE.

Lalaji's affection towards his workers was as supreme as his love towards Mother Hind, for whom he toiled and laboured strenuously. As I was in close touch with him and used to stay with him as if it were in his own family, he used to take care of all my interests as he would do of his son Amrit.

PATERNAL SOLICITUDE.

He watched all my movements with a paternal eye. Daily, he wanted me to submit to him a verbal account of my work during the day. Oftentimes, he would also lay down my programme for the next day. He would even enquire as to whether I had my lunch that afternoon. Whenever the answer was in the negative, he would scold me, and urge me not to do so as my health would suffer. I did not and still I do not possess a strong constitution. He knew that my lungs were weak and that I had every reason to be afraid of tuberculosis. Whenever he found me weak for work, he used to take up responsibilities of the monthly or the League himself and used to force me to take rest. When I used to go on countrywide tours for propaganda, he kept himself in touch with me by writing personal letters to me practically every third or fourth day. And I too was feeling very uneasy if I did not hear from him at the wanted times. In 1919 when I was for the second time on tour, I had been in the interior of some far off States and it was impossible for Lalaji to get my letters in time. So, he wrote to me and said: "Not having heard from you for several days I became anxious about your health and wired yesterday to Bajpai to inform us how and where you were. Your card this morning has relieved my anxiety." I received the following letter immediately after the above:—

Friday, 11-4-1919.

My dear Hardiker.

I have yours of April 9 and I am glad to know of the remarkable results you are achieving. All I can say is that I am quite proud of you. May I suggest that, if necessary, I can relieve you for a month or so, or if you think it good we can divide the work between us as I must ask you to return to New York in May. Firstly, it is necessary in the interest of your health; secondly, we must take consultation. Here is some literature we have just issued.

Yours, Affectionately,

L. RAI

Even after he returned to India from America in 1920, he did not forget to write to me about my health. "I cannot sufficiently impress upon you the importance of taking good care of your health and passing as much time in the open air as you can spare."

LOVE OF CHILDREN.

I have quoted at length from Lalaji's letters purported to show the affection he bore towards me and his co-workers. Even when we were visiting American homes he used to play with little children like a boy and talk to them for minutes together, though he himself used not to be in good health. He knew my habits and we had many a time discussed about "health and work for the nation." I used to argue that one need not look to one's health while sincerely serving the nation all the while. Lalaji used to point out the dangers of neglecting one's health by citing notable examples and used to say that the nation would be the loser if it acted according to my advice. Hence, it is that he took every opportunity to hammer into my mind the necessity of taking care of my health.

Oh! how loving and how affectionate! I lost my father when I was a boy of only seven. I did not really know what paternal affection was like. In my young days, at least, I had the good fortune of experiencing such kind of paternal love while in company with the great soul, Lala Lajpat Rai.

DESIRE FOR TRAINING.

During summer when Dr. K. D. Shastri, too, was with us, we three used to hire a cottage in one of the small neighbouring villages, away from the hustle and bustle of the teeming millions of New York and stay there for two or three months. There again we were our own cooks and our own servants. In these places Lalaji used to be quite

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Prestige?

It is surprising that Sir Ernest Jackson, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, neither appeared before the Tariff Board, though specially requested to do so, nor has yet vouchsafed any explanation of his absence. The Board gave him timely intimation of the enquiry and wished to discuss with him questions of policy which it was obviously impossible for his subordinates to deal with. The President of the Board naturally resented the action of the Agent in deputing two subordinates and refused to examine them fully. Why did the Agent decline to attend the Board's enquiry? In the absence of any explanation from him, the public suspects that he does not care to appear before an Indian Board, though appointed by Government. And it will not do for the Agent or Government to encourage that suspicion.

Cussed As Ever.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's suggestions about reforms in India are worthy of his notoriety. The Central Legislature is to have its powers curtailed and then it is fairly safe to give "reasonable facilities for advance towards provincial autonomy", the advance being of course carefully graduated. In any case, the steel frame must be maintained. That is not a discrimination, of course, which Britishers would mind. As for communal representation, another trump card of the British, it must not only be maintained but even extended. We can imagine the Independence Party saying "We told you so." None, however, will grudge Sir Michael a pastime, though it is not now so innocent as it might have been. But why is Lord Sydenham lying low? Probably he is waiting for the latest tips from Sir Malcolm Hailey. A big eye needs a full pack.

Direspect To The League.

Latest cables from the South American "War Front" show that hostilities have happily ceased. But the misfortune of the League of Nations continues. Although the pacific recommendations of the League Council have been handsomely acknowledged, it is the Pan-American Conference whose offer of arbitration has been accepted by the parties. This course is obviously undesirable because thereby both Bolivia and Paraguay have failed to treat with courtesy the earlier offer of the League of Nations, by whose covenant and therefore, by the arbitration clause of that Covenant, they had solemnly promised to bind themselves when they joined the League. The Pan-American Conference is, as is well known, nothing but an apology manufactured by the U. S. A. to give an international prestige to the Monroe Doctrine which is nothing else but the doctrine of the hegemony of the U. S. A. By accepting the arbitration of such a Conference, Bolivia and Paraguay are indirectly putting a premium on the Imperialism of the U. S. A., and lowering directly the prestige of the League. The consequences of this are bound to be harmful all round except to the American Government.

Welcome Enterprise.

The Calcutta "Capital" of December 13 is a well got-up and handsomely illustrated Indian Industries and Trade Supplement. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise which is sure to prove of value to every one who is interested in Indian economic and commercial development. The articles cover a whole range of industries, jute, cotton, coal, oil, electricity, minerals, sugar, etc. and deal ably with the present position in each. Thus even a hasty glance through the pages shows how rich India is in resources, as much in the matter of clothing or food as in that of the manufacture of machinery and electric energy. This also, naturally enough, gives rise to a set of questions, for example, why India is really so very poor or what the position of Indians is or will be vis-a-vis India's industries. These questions, are, of course, not dealt with in the number under review.

Interdependent Problem.

There is however one problem which the very first article—Science and Indian Industry by Dr. Forster of the Bangalore Institute—raises and we consider it to be very important. It is the interdependence of a country's industrial progress with scientific training facilities for this training do not exist in India on any large scale although as the history of other countries shows, the Government ought to provide them as a matter of duty. There is another thing that is missing from the supplement, viz a survey of labour conditions in India. Yet in spite of this shortcoming the Trade Supplement will not only repay perusal but will positively be of benefit to its readers.

SALUTE OF 101 GUNS FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT

RECEPTION TO PANDIT MOTILAL

Calcutta will Establish Political Unity.

DR. ANSARI OPTIMISTIC

Pro-Simonites Anxious to Create Trouble?

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.
The Secretary of the Reception Committee with a few volunteers are meeting Pandit Motilal at Bandal, 28 miles from Howrah. A special train will convey the President-elect to Howrah where the Reception Committee will receive him and take him in a procession. The streets through which the procession will pass are beautifully decorated with flags, banners and bunting. The arrival of the Congress President-elect will be signalled by the salute of 101 guns.

The atmosphere thick with wild rumours that some trouble would break-out to-morrow. It is stated a few pro-Simonites are anxious to create disturbance. Mr. Sen Gupta is taking the greatest precautions to prevent any unpleasant occurrences.

DR. ANSARI'S OPTIMISM

CALCUTTA WILL ESTABLISH UNITY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.
Dr. Ansari is very optimistic that ensuring Congresses would minimise the differences among the various groups and establish political unity. He declined to say anything further about the Convention or on the controversy over Independence and Dominion Status. Nor did he desire to say anything about the Muslim League.

Your special correspondent is reliably informed that Sardar Mangal Singh, in view of the Sikh League's decision against the Nehru Report pleaded hard for the acceptance of Proportional Representation in the last meeting of the Nehru Committee. He stated that the Committee was not against Proportional Representation. It is understood that some Punjab leader will move for the adoption of Proportional Representation so far the Punjab is concerned. This step, it is stated in Congress circles, will cool down the opposition from unexpected quarters.

DR. ANSARI OPENS EXHIBITION

KHADDAR IS FREEMAN'S LIVELY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.
"We have spared no pain to make the exhibition a centre of education in respect of industries, health, agriculture, etc." This was how Mr. Naliniranjana Sircar requested Dr. Ansari before a large gathering to perform the opening ceremony of the exhibition which marks the first event

of the Congress session. The function was held in a special 'shamiana' at the entrance of the exhibition and among those who attended were the Maharaja of Casmabazar, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Dr. Bidanand Roy, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Satyapuri, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed and Srimati Sarala Devi Chaudurani.

HISTORY OF EXHIBITION.
Mr. Sircar traced the history of the exhibition from the time of Mr. Ranade. He reminded the audience that the first exhibition was held in 1906 when it was opened by Lord Minto who divided Swadeshi into honest and dishonest, a remark which was taken exception to by a large section of Indians who boycotted the exhibition. Times had changed now. It was recognised that Swadeshi could not be anything but honest and exhibitions like this were being opened not by Viceroy, but by Presidents of the Congress.

PUBLIC HEALTH.
As suggested by Dr. Ansari in his presidential address at Madras, leading medical men had seriously taken up the question of public health and sanitary progress as one of the methods of political progress and exhibits within would show to what extent they had succeeded in showing the health section which was an important nucleus of the national development. Regarding the Khaddar section, he apologised for the somewhat belated completion, but said it could be seen that it was as sound and solid as the reinforced concrete structure in which it was being housed.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.
He complained that the exhibition authorities had not only received no help from Government, but had rather met with opposition, whereas in other countries the resources of Government would have been unstintingly placed at the disposal of the organisers for national benefit. Concluding he thanked the Corporation for the Rs. 25,000 grant and the three great Railway systems and the Tramway Company for their help and assistance.

Mr. Sen Gupta requesting Dr. Ansari to open the exhibition observed that just as the National Convention was the beginning of a new political life, so would this magnificent exhibition organised entirely by Indians would mark the first step towards India's industrial regeneration.

FREEMAN'S LIVELY.
Dr. Ansari hoped that the place of honour given to hand-spun and hand-woven cloth was well observed for it was a cottage industry suited to the present economic condition of the country. The only

(Continued on page 9.)

ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

King's Progress Established on Firmer Basis

PALACE CIRCLES LESS ANXIOUS

LONDON, Dec. 20.
A bulletin issued at 3-30 p. m. says that consultation was held in order comprehensively to survey His Majesty's present progress and discuss the lines of treatment in the immediate future.

The condition of the right side of the chest has improved and there is evidence of more normal respiratory functions.

Healing of Empyema with its severe local infection, though satisfactory, must necessarily be a lengthy process.

Heart is slowly gathering power and while exhaustion remains profound, slight access of general strength is noticeable.

The future course of illness must from its nature be slow and not without difficulty.

But we are happy to state that the

King's progress is now established on firmer basis. Signed Hewitt, Rigby, Buzzard, Rolleston and Dawson.

PALACE CIRCLES LESS ANXIOUS

LONDON, Dec. 20.
To-day's bulletin is the fifth in succession reporting a slight improvement. Accordingly Palace circles are more optimistic and less anxious. It is learned that the King had certain amount of sleep towards the morning.—Reuter.

KING SPENDS A GOOD DAY

LONDON, Dec. 20.
The bulletin issued at eleven this morning says that the King spent a good night. There is continuation of His Majesty's slow progress.—Reuter.

TURKEY "MOBILIZED" FOR EDUCATION

WHOLE NATION TO LEARN LATIN SCRIPT

POLICE WILL SUPERVISE THE TRAINING

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Constantinople.—The educational "mobilisation" of All Turkish citizens of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 45 will commence in January. "Conscripts" will be compelled to follow a course of tuition in new Latin characters in National schools. Throughout the country classes will be held not only in the schools but at mosques, casinos, cinemas, cafes, etc. The course will be of two months duration for persons acquainted with Arabic characters and four months for illiterates. A sort of examination will be held at the end of the course and persons failing to pass will be severely punished. The courses will be supervised by police.—Reuter.

PARAGUA "DEMOBS"

OFFICIAL WAR PREPARATIONS TO CEASE

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Buenos Aires.—A message from Asuncion states that the Paraguayan Government has ordered demobilisation and cessation of all official war preparations.—Reuter.

ANGLO-CHINESE TARIFF TREATY SIGNED

A NEW ERA IN SINO-BRITISH RELATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Nanking.—According to Chinese semi-official circles, Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, and Doctor Wang, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, signed the Anglo-Chinese Tariff Treaty at midnight following protracted negotiations.

The Nationalists claim that the signature of the Anglo-Chinese Tariff Treaty amounts to a 'de jure' recognition of the Nationalist Government, and hope that it makes the beginning of a new era in Sino-British relations. It is stated that Britain has waived the special Customs duties on the Sino-Indian frontier and the Sino-Burmese frontier, subject to the most favoured Nation clause. Similar treaties are almost simultaneously being signed with Portugal, Holland, France and Sweden.—Reuter.

NINE COUNTRIES SIGN CHINESE TARIFF TREATY

PROMISE OF CLOSEST SINO-BRITISH RELATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Nanking.—With the fullest ceremonial Sir Miles Lampson presented his credentials to President Chiang-Kai-Shek. Sir M. Lampson delivered a felicitous speech promising untiring endeavour to promote the closest friendly Sino-British relations. Chiang-Kai-Shek in reply said that he was confident that the commercial Anglo-Chinese intercourse would be further developed as the result of the signature of the Tariff Treaty.

Nine countries have now signed Tariff Treaties with China.—Reuter.

PATIALA SUBJECTS COMPLAINT

QUESTION OF SUBMISSION TO BUTLER COMMITTEE

LONDON, Dec. 20.
In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood who offered to furnish copy of the memorandum of the complaints from Patiala's subjects and suggested that it should be forwarded to the Butler Committee. Winterton held out no hopes that the India Office would take action.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S CONDITION PROSPEROUS

LONDON, Dec. 20.
In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin reviewing the conditions said that the country as a whole was prosperous. Industry was alive and the growing dawn of a general trade revival however had disappointingly not matured.

He traced the delay in this to the reduced spending powers due to the effects of the 1926 strike. 1928 was singularly free from industrial trouble and he expected that full benefits from it would be manifested in 1929. The recent stiffening of the sea freight rates had led to a large increase in orders for tramp steamers.—Reuter.

SHOOTING OF UNARMED WORKERS

T. U. CONGRESS WARNS GOVT.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY ACCUSED OF BETRAYING INDIAN WORKERS

JHARIA, Dec. 20.
During its session last night the All-India Trade Union Congress passed a resolution approving the action of Messrs. Chamanlal, Andrews, Bakshi, Mahabubul Haq and P. C. Bose in withdrawing from the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in London. The resolution considered the British Labour Party guilty of grave betrayal against the working-class in India.

BETTER HOUSING FOR WORKERS.

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose then moved a resolution asking Government immediately to promulgate legislation for the destruction of slum areas in industrial centres and offering subsidies and loans for building sanitary houses in those areas for the better housing of the workers. He said that the high mortality amongst the Indians working in the industrial towns was due to the growing deterioration in their physical, moral and material conditions.

A large number of delegates spoke supporting the resolution which was passed.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Port Trust Mariners' strike, the scavengers' strike and other strikes in Calcutta, Lilooah strike, the Kharagpur strike, the South Indian Railway strike, the Bombay Mill strike and the Barria Mill strike, was moved from the chair and passed.

SHOOTING OF UNARMED WORKERS CONDEMNED.

Dewan Chamanlal moved the last resolution of the day which ran as follows:—
"This Congress emphatically protests against the employment of police and military forces on almost every important occasion of strike or lock-out in order to intimidate the strikers into submission resulting in many cases in the death of and grievous injury to unarmed workers."

"This Congress is of opinion that the use of police force in the interests of the employers and the withholding of protection of which workers often stand in need against the employers are inconsistent with that declared policy of neutrality and impartiality of the Government in industrial disputes."

"This Congress warns the Government against the grave discontent that is spreading among workers as a result of the unwarranted use of force against them."

"This Congress draws the attention of all Provincial Trade Union Federations to the necessity of organising effectually for the declaration of a general strike in the eventuality of force being employed against the workers."

The mover said that he was tired of speeches, protests and condemnations. The only thing necessary for the workers was to organise themselves strongly which alone would save them from such things. The resolution was carried.—A. P.

AMERICAN DRAMATIST DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 20.
New York.—The death is announced of the dramatists Hartley Manners.—Reuter.

CHRISTMAS EXCITEMENT FOR READERS!

Afghan Consul Exposes Misleading Canards

NO DANGER TO AMANULLAH'S REGIME

Loyal Subjects Rally Round King's Banner

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Moscow.—A message from Kabul says that the rebel attack on the city has been arrested as the result of the joint efforts of the troops, air force and armed population. The Government reinforcements are streaming in.—Reuter.

The Afghan Consul in Bombay sends the following for publication in the "Chronicle":—
Owing to news given in Anglo-Indian papers of yesterday and day before yesterday I was compelled to ask our Afghan Agent at Peshawar to send the true news about the rumours about Afghanistan and so our Afghan Agent in reply to my telegram informed me as under, which I have received to-day at 3-30 p.m.:—
"In reply to your telegram of yesterday's, one official has arrived from Kabul yesterday at Peshawar and says that there is no truth in the heresay rumours and news that you receive through the channel of papers.—Afghan Trade Agent, Peshawar, 20th December."

Now readers of this news and the news which was published to-day, yesterday and day before yesterday in those papers will see, and give justice, whether the reports were genuine news or their night dreams which, after getting up in the morning they put in papers as actual happenings and whether I do not prove whether they are in dream or wideawake or is it a first of April? But I think as the first of April is far they want to give readers coming Christmas excitements. This is the way they give sensational news for readers to sell more copies to public and if it is so it is well and good, but I wonder from what source they get their so-called "fresh news" and further I am at a loss to understand why the readers are made to waste their good time on such unfounded and unreliable news.

I wish that my esteemed readers will not waste their precious time on such unfounded and unreliable news and leave those their so-called special correspondent to send whatever colourable news they desire.

ALL IS WELL IN KABUL

ROYAL 'PLAIN PICKS NEWS FROM AIR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.
With reference to Reuter's report of Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on the 19th December further details of the rebel outbreak in the vicinity of Kabul have been elicited. The first indication of the troubles on 14th December was the rush down Baghi Bala Road on which the British Legation is situated about two miles out of Kabul city by a large laskar of insurgent tribesmen who had apparently seized the adjacent Baghi Bala Fort the same afternoon. The Afghan guard at the Legation, yielding to superior numbers, fled.

The Minister, however, closed the gates and spoke through them to the rebel leaders who appear to have included the notorious brigand Bacha Saqqae, warning them of the sanctity attaching to all the Legations.

The leaders of the Lashkar thereupon announced that they had no intention of

harming the Legation, their quarrel being with the Afghan Government alone.

A Royal Air Force plane flew over Kabul this morning. The British Legation signalled that all is well and the position is improving.—A. P.

BRITISH AEROPLANE OVER KABUL

DELHI, Dec. 20.
A Royal Air Force aeroplane flew over Kabul this morning. The British Legation signalled that all is well.—A. P.

ONLY A SPORADIC OUTBURST

KING AND QUEEN UNPERTURBED

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Paris.—King Amanullah is reported to have telegraphed to his eldest son, who is studying in the Paris Lycee declaring that disturbances in Afghanistan are of an unimportant nature, and represent no danger to the regime or to the King and Queen. The King counsels his son to continue his studies with easy mind. The Prince has been informed that the outbreak is sporadic and has no genuine political background, that King Amanullah and his advisers are in complete control, that the Queen is not likely to be deterred from carrying out her ideals by the protests of a few fanatics and rebels, mainly Shinwaris, and that thousands of loyal tribesmen have flocked to the Capital ready to defend King Amanullah and Queen Sorriya.

KABUL-MOSCOW CABLE COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

Moscow.—The Radio station at Tashkent after two days' interruption has re-established communication with the Government wireless station at Kabul. Reports are very fragmentary but they confirm the fact that the rumour that the rebels have seized Kabul is not true.—Reuter.

REBELS MUSTER BETWEEN JALALABAD AND KABUL

LAST WEEK'S FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES

PESHAWAR, Dec. 19.
The course of events in Afghanistan during the past week is now being understood. The rebels are in a strong position between Jalalabad and Kabul to the south-west of it so that no reinforcements were able to reach Jalalabad. Some disorder has now occurred in the region north of Kabul, which has long been disturbed by bands of robbers. Gatherings from this region were in the immediate vicinity of Kabul City on Friday and Saturday last. There was some fighting on both these days. The City is now much disturbed, but the gathering is not yet dispersed. It is impossible to say yet (Continued on next page.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA, GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1928.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE

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AL BLAZE IN KARACHI

10 PERSONS BURN'T TO DEATH

STORY OF THRILLING ESCAPES

KARACHI, Dec. 20. Ten persons have lost their lives, and two have been seriously injured as a result of a terrible fire which broke out this morning in a two-story building in Gopal Street, Runcho quarter, Karachi, a very congested area of the city.

The fire originated in a kerosine oil shop on the ground floor and rapidly spread until twenty minutes later the building collapsed engulfing within it three men, four women and three boys living in the upper story. The other occupants, numbering about thirteen, altogether made good their escape some by way of the blazing staircase, others by jumping from the upper story windows and the more fortunate ones from the doors on the ground floor. Almost all the occupants lost their nerve excepting a brave Indian woman who leapt from the top-story window with her child clasped to her breast a few minutes before the building collapsed. Both were seriously injured by the fall and were taken to hospital.

The fire brigade arrived in good time but were hampered by lack of water. They had the dual task of preventing a spread of the flames to the adjacent buildings and extricating bodies from the debris. The adjoining buildings were in imminent peril for some time owing to the fierceness of the oil-fed flames. The scene at dawn this morning was one of horror. Nothing but a few charred rafters remained of the building while nearly a large crowd watched Hindu priests perform the last rites on the victims prior to the bodies being carried to the cremation ground in a procession.—A. P.

ARRESTS STILL CONTINUE

PRIVATE TUTOR IN CUSTODY

LAHORE, Dec. 20. Police to-day arrested Tirathram, A. U. P. man, who had been taking special interest in the Seva Samiti movement and following the avocation of a private tutor.—A. P.

REJECTION OF BAIL AND AFTER

APPLICATION RENEWED

LAHORE, Dec. 20. The bail application of Hariram Sethi of Rawalpindi arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Saunders having been rejected by the Additional District Magistrate yesterday, the application was renewed to-day by Dr. Gokalehand Narang before the Sessions Judge to-day on which the Judge ordered a notice to be issued on the Crown for to-morrow when the matter will be heard. Similar applications on behalf of the other accused are being made.—A. P.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY

GOVERNESS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD

BANGALORE, Dec. 20. A sad shooting accident occurred in the coffee planting centre of Chikmagalur in the Mysore State. It appears that Mr. E. C. Kent, a coffee-planter and Miss Morrison, governess to his children were out after a wild boar. One of these was about to charge them when Mr. Kent lifted Miss Morrison from the ground to put her on the branch of a tree. In the act his rifle went off and the bullet passed through her waist. She made a statement before she expired in the hospital as to the accident.—A. P.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

BANGALORE, Dec. 20. The Indian Economic Conference will hold its sessions at Mysore on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January. His Highness the Yuvaraja will open the Conference.—A. P.

GAS EXPLOSION NEAR HIGH HOLBORN

FIRE BRIGADES SUMMONED TO DEAL WITH UNDERGROUND FIRE

LONDON, Dec. 20. A tremendous gas explosion blew up early this morning half mile of the roadway near High Holborn. The pedestrians were blown into air and injured, a horse was killed, a taxi overturned, the shop-front blown in, windows shattered, kerbstones lifted like feathers and heavy lids of several manholes thrown up into sky. It is feared that a man working underground has been killed. It is possible others have suffered the same fate. The firebrigades have been summoned to deal with the underground fire. Many streets are closed.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Sykes received Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Kolhapur at Government House Bombay on Thursday. Lady Sykes attended a dance in aid of the League of Mercy at the Town Hall on Thursday.

"VESTRIS" INQUIRY REPORT

INCOMPETENCE OF CAPTAIN

SWEETING REFORMS IN MARITIME REGULATIONS DEMANDED

LONDON, Dec. 20. New York.—The United States Commissioner O'Neill has reported to Congress on Tuttle's investigation into sinking of the "Vestris". Mr. O'Neill, who recommends sweeping reforms in maritime regulations, attributes heavy loss of life firstly to lack of stability of the Vestris, when she encountered storms, secondly, to "incompetence of Captain Carey and crew," and thirdly, to antiquated type of lifebelts barred by the United States law which were in use on the vessel. Mr. O'Neill finds that the "Vestris" was not subject to regulations of the British Board of Trade since she did not touch her port of registry on her regular route, and was also not subject to the United States regulations owing to the immunity granted to foreign vessels.—Reuter.

CHRISTMAS EXCITEMENT FOR READERS!

(Continued from previous page.) whether this attack from the North is made by tribesmen who have joined the Shinwaris or by gangs of robbers banded together for looting. Other provinces are not disturbed. Negotiations are still going on near Jalalabad.—A. P.

REBELS NEAR VICINITY OF KABUL

NO SERIOUS DANGER TO CITY

PESHAWAR, Dec. 19. It is stated in Peshawar that news has been received from Kabul by aeroplane that the rebel forces which are believed to have come from the northern region, are in the near vicinity of the city. Kabul City is in telegraphic communication with Kandahar and Quetta. There is no serious disorder in the city, and disturbances are confined to Jalalabad and Kabul District.—A. P.

BRITISH AIRMEN SAFE.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

A telegram has been received from the two Royal Air Force officers who had to make a forced landing at Kabul on the 17th instant saying that they are safe and well.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVE.

Telegraphic communication via Quea is improving and a certain number of messages are reported to have been delivered at the British Legation at Kabul while some of the British Legation's messages to India are coming in very belated.—A. P.

NEW TAXES AND PASSPORT IDENTITY

CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, Dec. 19. The Afghan Legation in London says that the main trouble in the eastern district of Jalalabad where tribes have been risen is on account of the new taxes and passport identity regulations, and in no way on account of the King's reforms, and certainly not as regards purdah (veiling) system. Veiling is practically unknown to those tribes. This rising is in no way connected with the happenings at capital which is now quiet. The King, some days ago motored to Jalalabad and returned immediately to his palace at Kabul, and never took refuge anywhere and certainly not in the fort which does not exist Kabul. The Legation throughout has been in communication with Kabul.—Reuter.

PRINTING ART AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Hari Prasad Ghosh, Manager of the Indian Press, Lucknow, the largest Press in the U. P. and Mr. Krishna Prasad Dar, Manager "Indian Law Journal" and of Hindustani Type Foundry was entertained at the Gujarati Type Foundry last week. Among those present were Sheth Padamji Javji, Proprietor Nirnaya Sagar Press, Sheth Chhaganlal, Proprietor of the Anand Sagar Type Foundry Sjt. Manilal Gupta of Arya Sudharak Press, Sjt. Maganlal Zahveri of Sudama Paper Mart, Sjt. Shankar Rao of Sidha Litho Works, Sjt. K. H. Vakil, Sjt. Bhogilal M. Shah, Sjt. Shaji, Manager of the Nirnaya Sagar Press and Mr. Ishwarlal, Manager of the Anand Sagar Foundry Messrs. L. Sampat and R. Lele were also present. During the discussion, on the occasion, the importance of greater and constant endeavour towards co-operation and co-ordinated assistance between all associated with the printing art and industry was emphasised. It was also pointed out that State aid was necessary both for the training of the printer in modern process of printing and reproduction as well as in the art of designing and the display of printed matter and illustration.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Death has occurred of Lieutenant General Sir Michael Frederic Rimington, founder of the Rimington's Scouts during the Boer War.—Reuter.

FIRING ON MILL OPERATIVES JUSTIFIED

Jury Exonerate Police Officers

The Coroner's jury exonerated the Police officers who had fired on the crowd of the mill operatives at Parel from all blame, stating that they were justified in self-defence in opening the fire against the violence of the furious mob. The Coroner during the inquest about half a dozen times called out through his inspector and the staff, the representatives of labour or any relatives or friends of the deceased to come forward and give evidence if they knew anything about the incident and to show that the act of the police in opening fire was not justified, and that they were criminally guilty of committing murder, but nobody came forward to refute the evidence of the police officers who gave evidence in the witness-box. As a matter of fact, the court-room was deserted and no labour leader was in evidence or present.

INSPECTOR KLIEN'S EVIDENCE. Inspector Kliem, of Bhoiwada police station, whose face was severely battered by the crowd, giving evidence, said at about 8-30 a.m. on the 12th instant a number of operatives in the mill area had collected at different places. While on his usual morning round he went to Sewree, where he received a message that a police constable had been assaulted and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. He went to the hospital and found police constable No. 183-E being treated by a doctor there. He placed Deputy Inspector Paul, and Sergeants Green and Dewey with ten constables at Parel and proceeded towards Sewree again. Hardly had he gone about 200 to 300 yards, when he noticed a huge mob of about 2,000 men coming from the south towards Parel. They were armed with lathis, "dand-pattas," iron-bars, sticks and other paraphernalia. From their demeanour, it was obvious that they were bent upon mischief.

Witness turned round his car and proceeded towards Laxmi Cinema. When he turned round the car the mob abused him and challenged him to come back. On arrival at Laxmi Cinema, he directed Sergeant Dewey to telephone for more constables. Witness then formed a cordon across Sopari Baug Road about fifty yards south of Curry Road. As the mob approached the cordon, they started throwing stones with the result that a number of constables were hit. Meanwhile he was reinforced by ten more men. As the constables were armed with only lathis the mob gave them a very rough time. Witness advanced towards the mob and the mob slightly retired but kept on pelting stones. This incident occurred a little south of Komri Gali. "FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE." While he was trying to disperse the mob another mob of about 5,000 men came from the Kori Gali and the north. The police were showered with stones, and all sorts of articles not only by the mob but also by some men from the neighbouring houses from their windows, roofs and balconies. By this time practically all the constables including witness were injured. The constables attempted to form a group and the mob came closer and made a determined attack. Seeing the serious situation, witness drew out his revolver and fired two shots towards the south in self-defence, and the defence of the constables who were being killed. Deputy Inspector Paul was a little to the north and he too was badly injured as well as his men. He too fired one or two shots. Just then the mob withdrew slightly but came again with renewed vigour. By this time witness had received injury on his chin and Sergeant Green was bleeding from the mouth while Deputy Inspector Paul was injured on the hand.

About this time a police lorry came with ten men but the mob was pressing very close and witness was obliged to fire some more shots. Deputy Inspector Paul and Sergeant Green also fired some shots.

SGT. GREEN AND CONSTABLES DISAPPEARED.

Witness noticed at this stage that Deputy Inspector Paul had emptied his revolver and was at the mercy of the mob. He was very badly assaulted. Sergeant Green and the constable disappeared in the motor lorry and witness and Deputy Inspector Paul were left alone. During the fury of the mob witness was separated from Deputy Inspector Paul. Witness took shelter in a very narrow passage and kept the mob at bay until he was attacked from behind. He was therefore obliged to fire some more shots. Witness then went to the ground floor of a building and made his way to the stairs but even there he was surrounded by the howling mob who threw stones and sticks and smashed every window of that house. He was rescued by a police party and the mob dispersed.

INQUEST ON VICTIMS OF FIRING

JURY HOLDS POLICE ACTION JUSTIFIED

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of (1) Shavji Sakharan (25) (2) Vishnu Gopal (15) (3) Babu Vishnu (22) (4) Pandurang Bhima (20) and (5) Ganpat Daji (26) who died in the K. E. M. Hospital as a result of injuries received in the recent riot at Parel on the 12th instant. Inspector Gole led the evidence.

Inspector Stokes of the Byulla Police Station then said he was on duty at 6 a.m. on the 12th instant. At about 9 a.m. he received information that 3,000 to 4,000 mill hands had come from Sewree and were going to Ghorpdeo to the house of Keshav Borker. When he proceeded with some constables to the spot he found Borker's house ransacked and everything in it damaged. The furniture and utensils were broken and even some of the tiles from the roof were removed. The talukdani of Borker was also damaged. The mob after ransacking the house went towards Kalachowki where they came in conflict afterwards with Inspector Klein and his men.

The coroner then called the injured police men three of whom are still in hospital before the jurors to get an idea as to what extent the police constables were assaulted.

SUMMING-UP.

In summing up the evidence the Coroner said he had issued proclamations, twice asking those who knew about the incident and particularly the labour leaders and friends and relatives of the deceased to come forward and give evidence if they knew anything about the matter, as eye-witnesses, and to state the act of the police was a piece of barbarism. Nobody, however, came and the responsibility rested on the jurors as representatives of the public to state whether the police acted in self-defence or were criminally guilty of murder of four citizens who died of gun-shot wounds, and one of fracture of the skull received by a blow of lathi.

VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that in the case of the first four deceased, death was due to the gun-shot wounds, while the fifth died of the fracture of the skull. On evidence the jurors held that Inspector Klein and Deputy Inspector Paul had fired revolvers on an infuriated mob in self-defence and the defence of the constables in their charge, and therefore their action was perfectly justified.

FIRING ON BOMBAY OPERATIVES

SHOLAPUR WORKERS' CONDEMNATION

The following resolution was passed in a public meeting held under the auspices of the Sholapur branch of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, on 18th inst.:—"This meeting of the textile workers of Sholapur opines that the firing on the Bombay Mill hands by the police was quite unwarranted, and strongly condemns the conduct of the police."

SECOND TEST MATCH

ENGLAND WINS BY 8 WICKETS

AUSTRALIA'S COLLAPSE AFTER RECOVERY

LONDON, Dec. 20. Sydney.—England won the second Test Match by eight wickets. Australia scored 397 in their second innings, and England then made 16 for 1-0 wickets in the second innings.—Reuter.

The score in the second Test Match are as under:—

Australia (1st Innings)	253
England (1st Innings)	630
Australia (2nd Innings)	397
England (2nd Innings)	16

(for 2 wickets)

RYDER'S 79.

Sydney.—In Australia's second innings, Ryder made 79 and Nothing 44. Tate took four wickets for 99.

POOR ATTENDANCE.

The attendance numbered 3,000. The match was played to-day in warm weather on a fast wicket.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SKIPPER'S RAPID SCORING

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sydney.—Woodfull and Hendry played a splendid fighting cricket this morning and brought the score to 215 when Hendry was out leg before wicket to Tate. Soon afterwards Woodfull was run out. He put up a magnificent defence for four hours and eighteen minutes. The Australian skipper (Hyder) who took Woodfull place did some rapid scoring and was unbeaten with 77 at the close of the play.—Reuter's Special.

FREE PRESS OF INDIA

ORGANISING FOREIGN SERVICE

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

With a view to extend the organisation of the Free Press of India and to make suitable arrangements for the efficient and accurate dissemination of news of Indian activities and to ensure the supply to India of accurate dissemination of news of activities of Indian interest, in England and other foreign countries, Mr. K. Srinivasan, Bombay Editor of Free Press of India sailed for England to-day on deputation by S.S. "Elysia."

Mr. Srinivasan will act as the Chief Foreign Editor of the Free Press of India.—Free Press.

MR. SUNDER KABADI

A HEARTY SEND OFF

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

Mr. Sunder P. Kabadi, Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was given a hearty send off this afternoon on the occasion of his sailing for England by S.S. "Elysia", by members of different youth organisations with which Mr. Kabadi was associated. Mr. Kabadi was garlanded and cheered as steamer sailed. Mr. Kabadi is proceeding to England for studies in journalism.—Free Press.

PROPOSED ACTION UNDER FRONTIER REGULATION

NOTICE CANCELLED AFTER ARGUMENT

Said Mohd Qasimjan, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, writes:—"On Wednesday Allahabaksh Yusafi, Editor "Sarhad" and a member of the Khilafat Committee appeared before the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to show cause why action should not be taken against him under section 98 of the Frontier Regulation. He gave a written statement and after a great discussion the Deputy Commissioner cancelled the notice. The public feel satisfied on this wise decision of the Deputy Commissioner. The notice was much resented by the public considering the statements of the Deputy Commissioner and the Inspector-General Police before the Simon Commission expressing their willingness to exclude the city area from the operation of Frontier Crimes Regulations.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Madras Government have appointed a committee of twelve official and non-official ladies to devise ways and means for improving the curricula of physical education among girls in elementary and secondary schools in the presidency.—A. P.

Pangalore.—By 24 votes to 21 the Mysore Legislative Council rejected on Wednesday a resolution recommending the appointment of a mixed committee with a non-official majority to consider the question of granting further constitutional reforms in the State.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The next session of the Bengal Legislative Council will commence on February 4th.—A. P.

FUTURE OF EMPIRE RUBBER INDUSTRY

ARMSBY-GORE'S REPORT

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The report of Major Ormsby-Gore, Under Secretary, Colonial Office, on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java has been issued as a Blue Book of 160 pages.

The most interesting part of it deals with rubber regarding which Major Ormsby-Gore says that he is convinced that on research rather than on restriction depends the prosperity of the rubber industry. The principal results of the restriction has been to stimulate immediately both the quality and quantity of the product in the unrestricted areas.

FUTURE OF MALAYA

It may be premature to prophesy a great industrial future for Malaya, but the development of factory production there is sufficiently striking to make one wonder whether the growing demand in the East for rubber manufactures cannot be ultimately met by the establishment of a large scale manufacturing industry in countries where raw material is produced.

Every sympathy must be felt for the efforts of the rubber industry to organise itself and stabilise the marketing of rubber, but he feels very strongly that less any Governments have to do with such schemes the better.

STABILISATION SCHEMES

Dealing with the schemes for stabilisation, Major Ormsby-Gore points out that they depend on renewed intervention of the Colonial Governments and an understanding for identical action by the Government of the Dutch Indies and nothing he has learnt in Java will lead him to suppose that the second of these conditions is at all likely to be realised. Major Ormsby-Gore concludes with the statement that it is clear that modern developments in respect of bud-grafting and selection are destined to play a more important part in the future of the rubber industry than any other factors.

Major Ormsby-Gore is of the opinion that it will be of advantage to Ceylon and the whole Empire if Ceylon maintains a trade and information office in London. With regard to the future recruitment to the Civil Service of Ceylon he considers that provided candidates have obtained an honours degree at a University, the appointment by selection is preferable to the hazard of a special academic examination. If this arrangement is adopted in future an arrangement can be reached regarding the quota to be filled by Europeans and Ceylones, respectively.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

More attention should be paid to the care and maintenance of many ancient monuments in Ceylon, especially at Anuradhapura. If the desire that one of the Imperial chain research stations in agriculture may be located in Ceylon is to be realised, it must be made clear that any such long-range Imperial station must be additional to the existing provision for research in Ceylon.

Major Ormsby-Gore suggests the establishment of a new central medical research institute in Ceylon. The Ceylon Government should appoint an independent external commission to report on the improvements desirable in the training imparted at the Ceylon Medical College.—Reuter.

NEW EDITOR OF SURAT "HINDU"

COMPLAINT OF CREATING COMMUNAL ILL FEELING

SURAT, Dec. 19.

On a complaint being lodged against the new editor and the new printer of the local weekly "The Hindu" Messrs. Ishwarprasad Joshi and Fakirchand Badami respectively, for publishing articles alleged to be likely to create illfeeling between Hindus and Mahomedans the District Magistrate issued summons against them under Section 108 read with Section 117 clause 3 I. P. C. to give reasons why they should not be bound over for one year on two securities of Rs. 1,000 each and a personal bond for a similar amount.

THE COMPLAINT

The complainant Khansaheb Kothawala giving evidence stated that if such articles continued to be published there would be a danger of a serious riot in the near future. He further said that the writer of one of the articles which was headed "Zoolmi Kom" was one Syed Enayat Ali Bakarali Kadri, who he alleged was mad.

Another witness the Sub-Inspector of police, Godhra, produced the correspondence alleged to have passed between the editor "The Hindu" and Enayat Ali.

EDITOR'S STATEMENT

The Editor in a statement pleading not guilty said that he publishes the articles in good faith and never meant to insult the religion of others. He never had the idea that Enayat Ali Kadri who was a retired sub-registrar and a resident of Godhra was mad. The editor could not think that a madman could write such fine, sensible and historic articles as that published and others which were in his possession. He now learnt for the first time in the court that Enayat Ali was mad. He further stated that one of the articles in question dealt with nothing less than the reforms introduced in Turkey.

Arguments were finished to-day. The Magistrate will deliver the judgment on January 3.—A. P.

To Be Out To-Morrow

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BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING : 4TH DAY
ACCEPTANCES FOR
SATURDAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's Races (Winter Meeting, Fourth Day). The first race starts at 2.15 p.m.:-

THE BORIVLI PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1 1/4 miles.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Hazal, 9-3; Valentino, 9-1; St Andrew's Eve, 8-10; The Girl Friend, 8-5; Madha, 8-9; Friday, 8-8; Sultan Khan, 8-8; Ganam, 8-8; Yusuf, 8-2; May, 8-1; Ahnaf, 8-0; and Sabab, 7-12.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. (Division II). Distance—1 1/4 miles.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Prince Charlie, 9-3; Tientsin, 9-1; Eddi, 9-1; Bahraniba, 7-5; Gentle Prince, 8-13; Chaldean, 8-10; Sarhan II, 8-10; Khabir, 8-10; Sterling, 8-8; Sabram, 8-8; Safety, 8-6; Morya, 8-1; and Girgoot, 8-1.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. (Division II). Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350.

Goodlab, 9-0; Pekin, 8-12; Roulette, 8-4; Najian, 8-10; Royal, 8-10; Sun Spray, 8-8; Garibaldi, 8-8; Ahmid, 8-5; Nassima, 8-4; Mooltan, 8-2; Aasuf, 8-2; Prince Edward, 8-0; Baig, 7-13; Hoojaj, 7-10; Moonid, 7-9; Hahob, 7-9; Shahzaman, 7-9; and White Cross, 7-8.

THE LEWES PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

The Sloat, 9-8; Shipshape, 9-7; Rosewater, 8-13; Well Copped, 8-6; Sunymoon, 7-10; Milltown, 8-4; Alpine, 7-0; Knight's Cross, 7-6; Vikramsinh, 7-0; and Quatre Bras, 6-12.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Woer, 10-4; Polychrome, 8-13; Wedding Day, 8-9; The Monk, 7-9; Flying Steve, 7-7; and Henrietta, 6-7.

THE VICTORY PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 miles.
Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

Gift O' the Glen, 9-7; French Brian, 9-2; Critical, 8-4; Miss Mount, 8-3; Sun Arch, 8-1; Casino, 8-0; Hoppy, 8-0; and Thaxted, 7-7.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

Bayonne, 9-0; Gorbio, 8-13; Jarny, 8-13; Deltos, 8-12; Burgos, 8-11; Gallant Gael, 8-7; Aumeen, 8-2; Raphael, 8-0; Arlette, 7-8; Pandora's Box, 7-12; Crisdolla, 7-8; and Jovial William, 7-2.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750.

Lucky Star, 9-6; Maneek Beg, 8-7; Kadir Hajaz, 8-6; Shamsuzzaman, 8-1; Noman, 8-1; Gog, 8-0; Sarsam, 8-0; Jal-mood, 7-12; Adwan, 7-10; Savage, 7-10; Mijrin, 7-10; Belan, 7-8; Red Prince, 7-7; Mutashar, 7-7; Arabian Star, 7-5; and Maharaja, 7-4.

SCOUTING IN KATHIAWAR

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Provincial Boy Scouts' Association, Western India States Agency, writes:-

Two Scoutmasters of the Third Kathiawar Troop, Jetpur, Messrs. J. U. Raval and V. Sagan Roy, in company with two from the Uyak Mandal, Than, were on a tour to Mount Abu during the last vacation. Up to Abu Road junction they had their journey by train and from thence the journey on foot was commenced. During the short time at their disposal, viz., 6 days only—they went on foot nearly 120 miles—beginning from Abu Road junction to the top of Mount Abu and from thence to Anubaji. This is perhaps the first enterprise of its kind in Kathiawar. They had to undergo the expenses themselves. Looking to the progress of scouting in Kathiawar they deserve to be congratulated. I hope other Scoutmasters and Scouts will follow the example and will try to make scouting a success in Kathiawar.

MR. HUSSEINBOY LALJI HONOURED

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 20.
Seth Hussainbhai Abdullahbhai Lalji M. L. C. of Bombay was honoured at public meeting in Bhavnagar Sir P. D. Pattani, President of the Council of Administration, presided. An address was presented in a beautiful silver case to Mr. Abdullahbhai Lalji. The occasion was the opening ceremony of the Khoya Travellers' Home, newly built at a cost of Rs. 12,000 by Seth Najarlal Casmabhai at the hands of Mr. Hussainbhai.

London.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and the President of the Evangelical Free Churches have issued a joint appeal asking "all Christian people in Christ's name for some personal help" for the distressed miners.—Reuter.

MATUNGA AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION

MR. JHABWALA TO SHIFT FOR HIMSELF?

A correspondent who signs himself "Anti-Humbag", writes from Matunga:-

"Behaviour is a mirror in which every one shows his image"—this is a well-known time-honoured truism and is true of individuals as of groups. Judged by this test one wonders whether the Nationalist Municipal Party as it is constituted to-day will, in the choice of candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections, acquit themselves honourably. The leading lights of the Party do not miss any opportunity in indulging in tall talks about exploits in the Corporation, but when questioned as to what remains as a solid achievement of the Party these very champions naively retort "Were we in a majority?" This is a retort which may silence the innocent ignoramuses, but these monopolists of patriotism and wisdom should, indeed, be laughing in their sleeves when challenged to explain the flagrant violation of the Congress principles with impunity. When asked where the Party was as an organised group when vital questions came up before the Corporation, as individuals were left to their "conscience" on more occasions than they have made anything a matter of Party question, the reply is mere silence. When any question is made a party one at all any member can with impunity violate the Party discipline and can still strut about as "leaders" of the Congress. The only reply vouchsafed to the inconvenient questionnaire is a lecture on the Municipal Act, the limitations of the Act, and the plea that the Commissioner is the master and he is not the accredited representative of the Corporation! The behaviour of many members who went on the Congress ticket has been during the past three years a shameless record of masterly indifference, unconscionable violation of fundamental principles, subject disregard of the needs of the city. They have by their self-importance and obsessed with "superiority" complex been the pall-bearers and grave diggers of the once most powerful Party. The Municipal Nationalist Party is for all practical purposes 'non est' to-day. But with the advent of the elections the Party also seems to rise up from the grave and the insidious exploitation of the name of the Congress has again been set in motion.

But that as it may, let us see the way these "leaders" carry on their election campaign. The scandals of the previous elections were considered by some of us to be very ugly, but we had hoped to see them buried once and for all, never, never to be revived. But that is not to be. If what all one hears is to be accepted as gospel truth, one would indeed be shocked. But the present writer never bases his conclusions on mere hearsay without investigation for corroboration. From what he has been able to gather he is now in a position to divulge what may be described as a plot hatched in secret by "leaders" and their confidants safely to get rid of one of their own party-men because he happens to be a man who would not brook any humbug. To what the present writer refers particularly is a secret meeting of certain "leaders" and their confidants in the long hours of the night at Matunga on Sunday last to consider how the election campaign was to be advantageously carried on. After serious consultations one of the "purdah-nashins" is stated to have interposed that "considering these circumstances, it is pretty clear that only two seats are safe for the Congress Party which has nominated THREE candidates for SIX seats!" Another is said to have remarked: "Matunga is a big man and, therefore, in whatever manner he might have betrayed the trust of the voters in the past he should be returned." Of course Mr. Nanji Premji has almost a safe seat and a few more additional votes will see him through safe. Therefore all work should be to secure the election of Mr. Horniman. "But", blurted out an impetuous youngling, "What about Jhabwala?" Out came, it is stated, the reply that "Jhabwala can shift for himself and it matters little whether he is returned or not." Poor Jhabwala! He deserves sympathy. Is he aware of the undercurrents and the hit-below-the-belt work of certain comrades of the Party, "leaders" to boot? If the facts are indeed as stated, one can only exclaim, O! Lord, save us from our friends. To be forewarned is to be fore-armed and here is a call for all those who stand for fair play and honesty to pick and choose before it is too late. Let them depose the false prophets who carry the 'halo' of the Congress and yet have not the least compunction to throw the Congress principles overboard, take the cue betimes and stand by principles which are any day greater than personalities however exalted. Let them support such candidates who pledge to uphold those principles though they may not have the "privilege" of being a member of the Nationalist Municipal Party. This alleged behaviour has shown the image of the "leaders" and it cannot be said to redound to their credit.

London.—The Imperial Airways announce a merger of themselves and the Cobham Backburn Air Lines Limited arranged for the operation of Air services in Africa, particularly the establishment of a route between Egypt and Cape Town.—Reuter.

DRAWING AND DESIGN CLASS

EXHIBITION OF WORK OPENED AT SURAT

On Monday last, in presence of a distinguished gathering of the citizens of Surat, Mr. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, performed the ceremony of declaring open the exhibition of the work done by the Surat Drawing and Design Class.

In requesting Mr. Lory to declare the exhibition open Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Chairman of the Drawing & Design Samiti, Surat, recalled how they discovered in October 1927 at the time of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan exhibition that in the absence of any specific training in drawing directed to particular arts and crafts the design and workmanship of the Surat artisans deteriorated and how they thought that concerted efforts were necessary to revive the excellence of the Surat workmanship that stood at a high level in years gone by. He stated that the committee had undertaken a very difficult and responsible task in starting this class with limited resources at their disposal which only consisted of a balance of about Rs. 1600/- which was left in their hands after defraying all the expenses connected with the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan. But as their previous efforts to induce Government to start such a necessary class in Surat as a Government institution failed for two consecutive years, on account of the alleged financial stringency of the Government of Bombay, they lost patience and thought that it was necessary to make a beginning even with such limited resources in the hope that if the necessity for it was established Government may eventually be induced either to maintain it as a Government institution or at least a grant-in-aid one.

NEED FOR AN INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND.

That there was a need for such an institution was proved beyond doubt by the results of the experiment which they had carried on for four months. In all 180 applications were received from students seeking admission of which 145 came from the artisan classes. At present the number of boys was 90 as the Samiti had to restrict the number on account of the limited resources at their disposal. Of these students, 21 were learning the work of drawing and designs in connection with their work as carpenters and blacksmiths, 15 attended to drawing and design relating to weaving and gold-thread, embroidery, 26 learned Oil painting, calico printing and sign board painting and 34 were engaged in learning designs for the gold smith's work.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

Mr. Gandhi then appealed to the citizens of Surat to support such a deserving institution and earnestly appealed to Mr. Lory to take over the institution and maintain it as a Government institution as a similar one was maintained at Ahmedabad, but if that was not possible then at least to give the institution such substantial grant as was possible for him to do.

Mr. Lory in declaring the exhibition open said:-

"I am deeply interested in Indian art. I have expressed my views from time to time by writing and by public speeches whenever occasion arose for so doing, and I have always taken an opportunity to condemn the slavish imitation of (sometimes) what was worst in Western art at the sacrifice of Indian art. The work that the boys have done in such a short time is really attractive and I am very much impressed by them."

RESPONSIBILITY OF WEALTHY MEN

I shall venture to make a suggestion that the responsibility of giving real encouragement to such a class rest on employers of artisans-wealthy men who build palatial buildings, factory owners, owners of pottery works and other industrial concerns who sell such articles in large quantities and so long as the managers of such school are not able to interest merchant classes in such concerns, it is difficult to expect practical success of such institution. Mr. Lory then referred to the good work done by the school of architect in Bombay and he said no real good results would accrue if Indians remain indifferent to their own good architecture and imitated perhaps the inferior models of western art.

CONVICTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION

On two counts of criminal breach of trust, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Viswanath Ladoba (27), Head Constable in the office of the Superintendent of Police, "B" Division, to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on the first count and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5 on the second. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and made good the whole amount involved, namely, Rs. 1,861-5-5. Mr. H. B. Spencer appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. S. Pandit.

Rao Bahadur Raghunath Tawde, the Superintendent of Police, "B" Division, in the course of his evidence said that the accused between 29th October, 1927 and 28th October 1928 received various sums of money consisting of fees for municipal passes, warrant money, reward moneys, etc. to be sent to the Head Office and other places aggregating to Rs. 1,861-5-4 and misappropriated same.

Mr. Pandit for the accused pleaded that his client should be bound over in view of the fact that he had made good the whole amount. A sentence of fine or imprisonment he submitted would "blat a young man's career."

His Worship, however, in view of the gravity of the offence and the position of trust occupied by the accused, sentenced him as above.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

MANAGER'S EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with some interest a contribution from your Cotton Commissioner headed 20-bale unit and I have noted with interest his zeal for a 20-bale unit under the auspices and patronage of the E. I. C. Association, but in taking up the brief of the E. I. C. Association he appears to have fallen into the error of making statements which are palpable untruths and injustice to my Association I shall request you to publish this letter and correct such statements.

His misstatement which affects my Association is the following, viz.:-

"On the other side, Katcha Khandy brokers and dealers organised themselves into Shree Mahajan Association under the astute guidance of an ex-managing clerk of a Solicitor's firm. Business in Katcha Khandy kept on enlarging owing to Cut system and Teji Mandi operations, offering undue opportunities for earning small fortunes by big dealers at the risk and cost of operators having limited means."

On reference to the very first report of the opening ceremony of Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., as reported in the papers of Bombay and I would be surprised to find if the same is also reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" as well that the transaction opened by Shri Mahajan Association was not the Cut Katcha Khandy transaction, but was transaction in Fully Good Broach Cotton of the crop of 1926 April-May Valida and that on due dates, viz., from the 1st of April to 25th of May delivery was to be given and taken and as a matter of fact on reference to the records and the reports of Shri Mahajan Association you will notice that the deliveries during the first two years were given and taken in thousands of bales.

The third annual report of my Association was adopted on the 27th of October, 1928, and a copy of same was furnished to you the same day. You have not cared to publish it, but even on reference to that which must be in your office if it has not gone to the editor's waste paper basket, you will notice that deliveries in thousands of bales were given and taken both in April-May and July-August settlements of this year.

In addition to this the Rule of Shri Mahajan Association provides that a buyer is entitled to call for delivery as of right during the delivery period on giving to his vendor a week's notice and that in fact such requisitions have been made, goods were called for by the buyers and the sellers were required to deliver.

Shri Mahajan Association does not boast of having a rule which would automatically cut the outstanding hedge contract on the last day of Valida as is done by the E. I. C. Association under their Rules.

May I point out a further inaccurate statement on page 11 which says: "In the richest country like United States of America the unit is reduced to 50 bales." This statement is hardly borne out by the fact especially as I find in the "Financial Chronicle" of New York in one of its issues received by last English Mail which says that the resolution to reduce limit of trading in cotton from 100 to 50 bales rejected by members of New York Cotton Exchange at a special meeting of the said Exchange held on 22nd October, 1928.—Yours, etc.,

BHAIDAS V. DAVE,
Manager,
Shri Mahajan Association, Limited.

Dec. 15.

SALUTE OF 101 GUNS FOR
PRESIDENT-ELECN

(Continued from page 7.)

industry which brought them in close touch with the vast number of the poor, which alleviated in no small measure the nakedness, hunger, poverty and suffering of teeming millions. Whatever rich capitalists and industrialists might say, however people might scoff at the meagre pittance earned by the carders, spinners and weavers it was hard fact that the daily small earnings of an anna or two was no mean addition to their small earnings. Indeed it was a shield against starvation and nakedness. Quantity, quality and variety and price of Khaddar produced in India left no excuse for anyone, not even the most fastidious, in abstaining from wearing Khaddar. He trusted that the nation would wear the national uniform which was a freeman's livery. (Hear, hear.)

Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mr. Venkatarama Sastry, Mr. Shanmukan Chetty, Mr. Shankaralal, and Sardar Mangal Singh are among to-day's arrivals.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Pandit Motilal Nehru accompanied by a number of members of his family and delegates left for Calcutta to-day.—A. P.

AID TO CONGRESS EXHIBITION

CALCUTTA CORPORATION GRANTS
RS. 25,000

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Calcutta Corporation, to-day, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Cal-

Summit COLLARS
MOST POPULAR COLLAR OF TO-DAY.
NINE NEW SHAPES
IN
DRESS COLLARS.
Price Rs. 11-8 per Dozen.
Our Establishment will remain open till 6 P.M. To-morrow
Saturday, and 7-30 P.M. on Monday 24th December.
Laffan's (India) Ltd. Churchgate Street,
BOMBAY.

cutta Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Indian National Congress.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI IN CALCUTTA

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Dr. Ansari, President of the All-Parties' Convention, arrived here this morning and was given an enthusiastic reception at Howrah. He will open the Calcutta Exhibition this evening.—A. P.

PLACE OF INDIAN SHIPPING

INSTRUCTIVE CHARTS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

One of the most interesting stalls in the industrial section of the Congress Exhibition is that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The stall faces the visitor as he enters the main gate of the Exhibition and attracts attention at once by the unique character of its structure and elegance of design. As one enters the pavilion there is a large and fine model of the S. S. Jalaputra plying on the coast of India, Burma and Ceylon. Round about the visitor sees models of smaller sailing vessels and boats which are usually seen on the Coromandel Coast and which have carried products of India to all parts of the world. They constitute an inspiration and example to modern efforts for reviving national shipping in India.

Besides these models there are hung up in this pavilion a number of very interesting charts. These charts indicate the volume and nature of the exports from India both coastal and foreign and the place of Indian shipping in coastal and foreign trade. One also gathers from them how many countries have reserved their coastal trade to their national vessels an example which India must follow by adopting the principle of coastal reservation in order to build up a vital key industry like shipping.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the best stalls in the exhibition.—Free Press.

LABOUR AND LIQUOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Whatever one may think of the advisability or otherwise of the long general strike and of quite a crop of short strikes that have followed, one cannot but be impressed by the organisation and discipline of Labour and their fidelity to what they consider to be their just cause. The pity of it is that these admirable qualities are not utilised for a better cause. While nobody grudges a fair wage to Labour, which is their right, one cannot be blind to the many shortcomings of our Labour which they themselves can and ought to remove. And the first place in this connection will easily go to "liquor."

In the latest issue of the Social Service Quarterly, Rev. J. F. Edwards writes an article wherein he gives the views of Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji, a member of the Prohibition Committee of the Bombay Council and it gives a very pathetic picture of this problem. He states that out of the 4 crores of liquor revenue in this Presidency Bombay City alone contributes Rs. One crore of which again Rs. 70 to 75 lacs come from Bombay North which is the mill area. If we leave out women and children from the labour population it means that one lac men pay the above amount i.e. every millworker spends about Rs. 6/- per month by way of excise tax alone, leaving apart the actual cost of liquor. We further learn from the article that if all factors are considered, viz., cost of liquor, excise-tax, decreased efficiency leading to smaller output, etc. the millworker loses on an average, about Rs. 15 to 18/- per month, which is from 25 to 30 per cent of his monthly earnings. One would like to know from the Labour leaders if they are aware of this appalling state affairs and whether as real friends of Labour it is not their supreme duty to devote themselves to fighting against this evil. Whatever the other causes of inefficiency of our Labour may be, none can deny that liquor, if the state of things above stated is true, is one of the most important factors, and the leaders will earn the gratitude of not only the general public but the millworkers themselves, if this evil eradicated or at least brought within reasonable limits.

Every sane man welcomes the awakening of our Labour from its long stupor.

Soviet Russia

An account of the impressions gained during his visit by

Jawaharlal Nehru

with several illustrations

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Allahabad Law Journal
Press,
ALLAHABAD.

but while it demands its dues and rights, let it not be blind to its obligations to Mother HIND and let it utilise its newly found strength and energy in constructive ways instead of merely striking at the root—however unconsciously—of India's premier national industry.—Yours, etc.,
KESHAV RAONI BHIDE.

Bombay, December 18.

INDIAN AFFAIRS SELECT COMMITTEE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Without discussion, the House of Commons agreed to appoint a Select Committee of 11 to join the Committee appointed by the House of Lords to act as Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs as under: Brigadier-General Charteris, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Alfred Knox, Sir Frank Nelson, Colonel Howard-Bury, and Messrs Wardlaw Milne, Jeffery Peto, Pilcher, Sencer, Snell and Wallhead were nominated members of the Committee Renter.

Brigadier-General John Charteris was Staff Captain, Headquarters, India, (1909-10), and General Staff Officer, Second Grade (1910-12). For two years he was A. M. S. to the General Officer Commanding, Aldershot.

Sir Robert William Hamilton was formerly Chief Justice of British East Africa and President of H. M. Court of Appeal for East Africa. He was Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in 1918 and retired from service in 1920.

Major-General Sir Alfred William Knox (Gen.) was A. D. C. to Lord Curzon (1892-1900), and served in the North-West Frontier from 1901-2. He served in the European War with Russian forces, from 1914-17.

Sir Frank Nelson was chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1922 and 1923 and President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon 1923. He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1922 and 23.

Lt-Colonel Howard-Bury. He was leader He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary of State for War in 1922.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne (Gen) was a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust. He was the Director of the Bank of Bombay (now amalgamated with the Imperial Bank of India).

Mr. Geoffrey Kelsall Peto was Deputy-Controller of Contracts Ministry of Munitions.

Mr. George Pilcher was Foreign Editor of the "Morning Post" from 1909-14, and Assistant and Joint Editor of the "Statesman" from 1914-21.

Mr. John Scurr has taken an active part in labour movement since 1898. Mr. Henry Snell began life as a farmer and is a constant speaker on labour and religious topics. He was secretary to the first Director of the London School of Economics and afterwards appointed as lecturer to the British Ethical Movement.

Mr. Richard Collingham Wallhead was chairman of the Independent Labour Party from 1920-23 and a member of the National Council of the I. L. P. He visited Russia for the I. L. P. in 1920 and again in 1925 headed a party of M. P.'s report on opportunities for reciprocal trade. He was a member of the Executive of the International Socialist Bureau (Second International).

Let your Hair do you Justice

Do you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: the roots must be fed

KOKO contains every ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

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SCIENCE V. PHILOSOPHY

PRINCIPAL DHURVA'S ADDRESS

FOURTH PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS AT MADRAS

Presiding over the Fourth Philosophical Congress at Madras on Wednesday Principal Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, said:—

I cannot begin my address without a word of sorrow for the death of Viscount Haldane, who, whatever else he was or was not, was certainly first and foremost a philosopher of powerful intellect, who besides endeavouring to investigate and map out a pathway to Reality perceived the potentialities of Einstein's theory of Relativity and applied it to various problems of Philosophy with a breadth of vision all his own. Only recently his eagle eye had turned towards the East, and he had begun to feel:

"Like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken,"
Ordinarily, a President would be expected to review generally, without entering into minute details, the activities of the year in his subject, and to indicate their general tendency and significance, so as to keep his comrades wide awake to the problems of the day. But in the subject of Philosophy this task is rendered difficult by a number of causes. In the first place, in Philosophy every year is not marked by out-standing discoveries of truth, while indication of general tendencies is attended with difficulties which are peculiar to this subject. Fichte was not altogether wrong when he said that "the kind of Philosophy that a man chooses depends upon the kind of man he is".

MOTHER OF ALL SCIENCES.

The first thing that strikes an observer as he casts his eye upon the philosophy of the new century is the growing share which Science is taking in the problems of Philosophy. To understand the full significance of this attitude, we have to trace the path—which we can do here only very briefly—through which the human mind has travelled in the matter of this eternal question. As is well-known, with the ancient Greeks Philosophy was the only science, from which special sciences gradually emerged.

When Science awoke to its own potentialities and became self-conscious, it invaded the domain of Philosophy and snatched the reins of government from its hands, leaving little or nothing for Philosophy, its old master and latterly its neighbour. In the meantime Kant, with a sense of justice unsurpassed in the history of thought, vindicated the claim of Philosophy to settle not only its own boundaries but also those of Science. But his efforts to establish a perpetual peace between the two warring forces eventually failed, and in the latter half of the nineteenth century we witness a furious battle raging between Philosophy and Science in which victory lies with Science in the end and with Philosophy in the latter part.

PRESENT-DAY PHILOSOPHERS.

But all this has changed. The old problems of Philosophy which divided thinkers into realists and idealists, theists, atheists, free-willists and determinists have come to new life, in this age, with just this difference that Philosophy and Science are not regarded as water-tight compartments, but are permitted to influence each other as parts of one organic whole of knowledge. Thus among the eminent philosophers, or those who play at the present day—such as Gergson, those who work in the field of Philosophy, Alexander, and Russell, to mention only a few prominent names—have used their knowledge of Science for investigating the problems of Philosophy. 'Philosophy', says Alexander, 'may be described as the experimental or empirical study of the non-empirical', 'its spirit is one with the spirit of Science', 'the two differing not so much in their method as in the nature of the subjects with which they deal'. While the use of the empirical method of Science in the domain of Philosophy has given it a strong Realistic turn as against the Idealism of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the theory of Relativity, which is the most revolutionary discovery of the present-day science, has played havoc with our common sense ideals of Space and Time, and has thereby breathed new life into the schools of Idealism. Still, as was to be expected, the preponderance of the influence which Science has exercised on Philosophy must be pronounced to be in the direction of Realism.

But I do not think the situation is quite so hopeless. In my humble opinion, the waves of Science—as they have done frequently in the past, so do they now—dash themselves against the rocks of Metaphysics and retire; they do not so much as even cover them as those other waves do the sands on your beautiful Beach. Recently Science has influenced Philosophy in two mutually contradictory directions: while in the earlier years it led to discontent with Idealism, of late it

TYPE-FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

PROTECTION DEMANDED

SIR P. GINWALA'S SYMPATHY

At its sitting on Wednesday, the Tariff Board examined the representatives of the Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association, the Gujarat Type Foundry, the New Anand Sagar Type Foundry and the Jivaji Dadaji Type Foundry, regarding the inequality of Tariff on finished types and the raw materials imported into this country.

Mr. M. C. Modi, the Secretary of the Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association, submitted that the industry was still an infant industry, most of the foundries having been established after the war. The industry was not well established in India and in view of the dumping of foreign types and slackness in trade, it was passing through a period of depression. Therefore the protection or relief afforded should be adequate.

The local industry was apparently under a disadvantage in having to pay 15 per cent. duty in raw material while the exchange ratio gave foreign manufacturers an advantage of 12 1/2 per cent. Added to this the industry in India had already begun to suffer substantially on account of the import of the printing type especially from Germany, where it was possible to manufacture types cheaply due to the financial, industrial and technical resources available. By maintaining an unjustifiable tariff the Government made it very easy for cheap German types to be imported to the serious detriment of the local industry and to the sure possibility of crushing it down. Another pertinent fact was that the import of German types had so far affected only the indigenous type industry, leaving the imports of British type untouched.

The demand of the Association was for a protective duty to be imposed on the imported printing type to the extent of 60 per cent. The mere removal of the duty on type metal would not serve any useful purpose. Their claim was for protection against the vast resources which enabled Germany to create an upheaval in the industry, throwing the Indian manufacturers altogether off their ground.

Sir Padamji Ginwala pointed out that their terms of reference were mainly to the question of inequality confined to tariff. On the evidence and from the facts and figures placed before him, he found that the inequality arising out of foreign competition and the present duty of 15 per cent. on the raw materials, came to about ten per cent. The President took the sense of the witnesses whether it would be sufficient if the Board tried to remove this defect to which they agreed.

As regards their appeal for protection, Sir Padamji observed that there was not sufficient data for a *prima facie* case in their favour. He thought that the stage had not yet been reached when the Board could make any recommendations to Government, though he realised that the industry was in bad plight. But, at present, there was no evidence to prove that there was a heavy dumping of German types. The Board would, however, consider whether something more than equalising the duty on type and virgin metals could be done and to that extent, they were to do what was necessary.

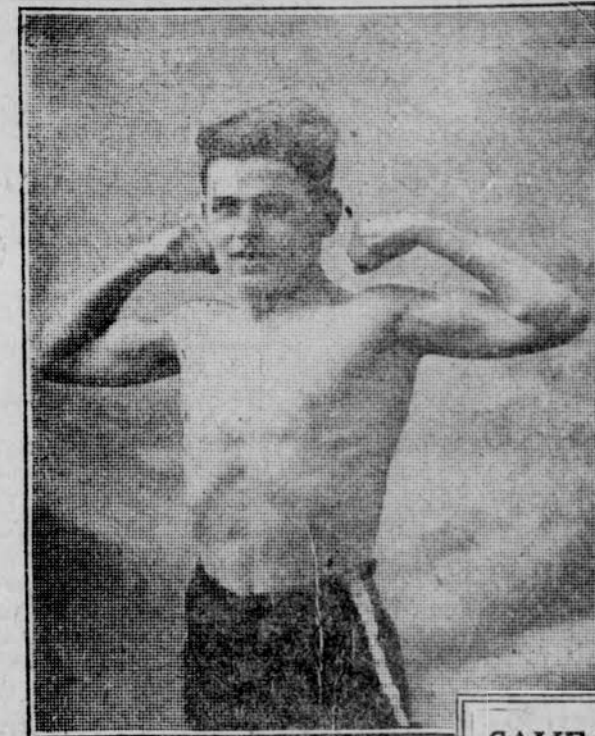
DEVNAGRI SCRIPT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Free India will have Hindustani as her common language, read and written in Devanagari script. The same characters are used in Sanskrit, Marathi and Gujarati though the latter is a bit varied. Would it not be proper for all Indian vernaculars, except Urdu, to substitute the time-worn letters for the Devanagari ones? Typing and short-hand writing can best be imparted.—Yours, etc.,
M. G. HIREMATH.

has contributed largely though unconsciously towards resuscitating its old adversary.

The whole trouble of the scientists arises from their failure to appreciate the true nature of consciousness. No analysis of mind or matter can successfully reduce reality to a series of discrete particulars or dethrone consciousness from its central position.

The scientific approach to philosophy has received many protests, checks, modifications and even complete reversal in certain other schools. In England is heard the voice of Humanism through such masters as Balfour, Haldane, and Schiller in varying degrees and forms. "Behind all philosophy lies human nature, and in every philosopher there lurks a man."—is the keynote of this movement. It rejects the universalism and abstractions of Science whose highest ambition is to "depersonalise and dehumanise itself".



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GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY
Age 18

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At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

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Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpeded. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.



Sore Throat?

Attend to that Sore Throat at once—with Formamint. One or two of these palatable and very refreshing tablets taken every hour will effectively cure the Sore Throat and at the same time prevent infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.

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THE ORIGINAL
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SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

LALPAT RAI'S LIFE IN U. S. AMERICA.

(Continued from page 6.)

at home wearing his *Dhoti* and his home dress. After propaganda work he was in the habit of going for walks in the evenings. Then he used to narrate to me the lives of Indian leaders and compare them with those of Western leaders. "Tilak is a genius, a master in politics, and a first class statesman. If he were born in England, he would certainly have become Premier." At that time alone, I came to know much about the doings of Indian leaders. He never made any secret of their drawbacks. He explained to me in detail and advised me to pick up only such traits as would help me in my future work. "You should overlook their short-comings. Take only the work that they have put forth for moulding the lives of the Indian people into consideration and study their national character. Many leaders may have some or other undesirable trait in them which sometimes leads to a biased view of their life-work. But that must not come in the way of workers like you. You may expect such drawbacks in every human being and as such you should not mind their shortcomings."

As he was training me he used to say always: "I appreciate your work very much and I love you, but you have to learn a few more things before you become a competent leader." Therefore, at every moment even during these long walks he never forgot to explain to me the situation in India. Comparing the characteristics of the different peoples, he would say: "The Punjabees were brutally frank; the Bengalees were great sentimentalists; the Mahatmas were the most cunning; and so on. Such are the traits of our people." He would laugh and say: "Am I not a typical Punjabee? Have you not found me so?"

Even in these walks he showed his stern character. When once a step was taken by him, he never liked to turn back. "That is a rugged path, Lalaji. Let us not go that way. You see the hill yonder is very steep. Let us take another road." To this he would shout "No, I have once taken this step. Happen what may, I will go by this path only." And he would unhesitatingly proceed further. Thus we were forced to follow him remembering his prophetic words: "if you wish to be a good leader, you must first know how to follow."

HIS RECREATION.

Lalaji used to feel his own inabilities caused by lack of proper education at home and in school. "Oh! our education! What a poor specimen of human beings we are! We do not even know how to enjoy our life. If I had known that I was to live an exiled life like this, I would have at least learnt singing and playing on the piano. Then I would have spent my time a little more happily than I am doing now." He had said that he would write to his son about this and would urge him to learn and play before he left India for America. It was his opinion that youths of India ought to know music, or some art or handicraft which might stand them in good stead in foreign lands. He occasionally visited theatres with American friends. He enjoyed movies and dramas and sometimes whenever he used to see a good show he urged us also to go and see it. On Sundays, whenever it was convenient for us, we went out to picnic parties with a number of friends. He took active part in preparing sandwiches, in disking out food and playing games. Though he was not used to it, he took part in running also.

At home Lalaji's usual recreation was to play cards or checkers or chess for a while with us. Sometimes he used to read aloud "Omar Khayyam" or some other Persian poems and explain them to us. Thus, he used to spend his time in recreation, whenever he was not engaged in reading or writing or in some other work.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAGYAR PSYCHE

THE EFFECTS OF THE AVESTA

Prof. Zaji of Budapest delivered an interesting lecture in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Wednesday evening on "The Development of Magyar Psyche." Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S. (retired) presiding. The lecturer traced historically how ceremonies of ancient religion having an Avesta character in Hungary were extirpated during the period of converting work of Christian missionaries. The Magyar mind he said always looked for spiritual values and stated that after the invasion of the Mongols for centuries, the Magyars were unable to sheath their swords. The first translations of the Avesta into European languages, especially the work of Anquetil Du Perron and the German translation of Kuhnke in 1772-78 had a great influence upon Hungarian research work. The lecturer then quoted numerous authors to show the religious influence wielded by Avesta upon psyche of the Magyars and pointed out by quotations that the Magyars were

born of the Seythian Huns people of Turan and that Turan gave ancient culture to antiquity that Zarathustra belonged to the Turanian people, and that the Zend Avesta was born in Turanian psyche.

LA SALLE CAR

REASONS FOR ITS SUPREMACY AND POPULARITY

The La Salle companion car to Cadillac was greatly admired by the two thousand visitors who attended the Opening Reception, which was held by General Motors India, Limited, about a fortnight ago. Only two years old, the La Salle is accepted everywhere as one of the established and leading cars of the motor car industry. To have won so quickly its rightful position in the public mind is a notable achievement and shows how widely informed, how expertly critical the public has become in matters affecting the purchase of a motor car. But the consistently high performance of the La Salle, its mechanical supremacy, and its beauty have gained for it a deserved popularity. The remarkable performances to its credit during recent months is due to its great dependability, combined with the fact that it is not only a sturdy car in every respect, but also gives great comfort and riding ease as well as being exceptionally easy to operate.

The La Salle line has been considerably extended since the first introduction of the car; it has been increased from the original six body types to fourteen bodies by Fisher and four bodies by Fleetwood. This has been done in order to provide various body types for various needs. With the addition of those new body types, the appeal of the La Salle line is most varied, ranging as it does from the Phaeton which was an exhibit in the Storage Building of the Bombay Plant, to the roomy seven-passenger Sedan.

The four bodies my Fleetwood have been added in order to provide an opportunity for La Salle purchasers to express their individual, and personal preferences, through the selection of body types designed and built by America's foremost creator of exclusive bodies.

UNWANTED ADDRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir,—Addresses and epithets are but cousins-German, notorious for fulsome flatteries and adulation. Hence, hardly anyone minds what is stated in them. Some friends and admirers, who have not attached their names or given their places of residence, have issued prints, which are distributed at the Churches in the Diocese of Damaun. I have but one print, so I send a copy of it. By the word "Institution" the framer or framers and the issuer or issuers of the print mean evidently the "Padroado". By implication they seek to call in question the wisdom of the arrangement arrived at by the Holy See and the Portuguese Government (probably with the concurrence of the British Government) abolishing the Diocese of Damaun and transferring the Churches in it to the Archbishops of Goa and Bombay. As to the Institution being represented as having "given us the Light of Faith and nursed us through it for the last four centuries", it is enough to put on record that the truth of the statement is open to objection as it is unjustifiable. I am a jurisdictionist of the Diocese of Damaun and my contention is that it is a misrepresentation to assert that the get up in honour of Mgr. S. O. Xavier (though he might be a descendant of St. Francis Xavier) on December 23rd, is the expression of the Diocese of Damaun. The sense of the community has not been taken on the two most important issues; whether the Padroado has proved a blessing or a curse and whether the administration of Mgr. Xavier has proved satisfactory or otherwise. My objection is mainly directed against attempts made to misrepresent facts. My name and address are given in the accompanying note and I hope you will kindly publish this letter on the principle

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT COELUM.

CHRISTMAS AND STEAMER COMPANIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir,—It is matter of great satisfaction to see that the minds of the Railway Companies are concentrated in finding out new schemes for the comforts of the passengers and increasing of the traffic during holidays by running special trains while the cinema and dramatic Companies are following in introducing new films and dramas.

But it is equally regrettable, perhaps more, to see that the Killick Nixon's B. S. N. Co. is dragging along the same old lines drawn by their forefathers the Hajees. Goa line steamers are always crowded and overcrowded so much in Xmas holidays that a scene of too many goats in a railway wagon is repeated with gunny bags of their heads. The Captain and the principal crew then appearing at intervals on the deck like a Nabob and his staff threatening passengers to give them a way and when there is none trampling them down. In mango season, mango parcels are stored in one part of the deck and passengers in the other with this distinction that passengers are consigned only at fares 5 or 6 times as much.

All these are not to the credit of such an eminent firm as Killick's whom I request through the medium of your paper along with many others on Goa line to advertise a special sailing to the last 3 ports, on a Saturday evening, the 22nd instant. Yours, etc. G. V. PANDIT.

Bombay, December 18.

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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REGD. NO. 1045

BOMBAY, FRIDAY DECEMBER 21 1928

THE REVOLT OF ASIA.

Balance Between the Continents Upset

A CLASH OF CULTURES

(By A. LOBANOV ROSTOVSKY.)

It is becoming more and more apparent that in the decades to come the paramount political problem of the world will be the relations between Europe and Asia. The questions which confronted the anxious minds of the pre-war generation and were considered sufficient to bring on a world war, such as the rise of German power and the disintegration of Turkey, are completely dwarfed by this gigantic new issue raised by the violent push of eight hundred million Asiatics who rightly or wrongly, considered that Europe has robbed them of their place in the sun. It becomes, therefore, supremely important to have a correct vision of the problem and to clear it of the distortions apt to be produced by insufficient or superficial knowledge.

A FALSE THEORY.

The general public is under the impression that the present unrest in Asia is due to its violent and sudden awakening after a long sleep, as a result of contact with European civilisation. A closer scrutiny of Asiatic history will show that this view is widely off the mark. To get a really comprehensive view of the present stage in the development of Asia we must go back to the middle and end of the seventeenth century. At that time European civilisation had not yet embarked on the tremendous technical and industrial developments that were to revolutionise the world. Though Europe had achieved a state of power and brilliancy not known since Roman days, the exterior aspects of life had not been much modified since then, and the citizen of Charles the Second's day did not enjoy more comforts or amenities in travel or at home than did the contemporary of Ovid. For Asia, on the other hand, this period marks a climax in cultural and political development.

Thus we see that the great Empires of Asia were at their climax, whereas the Asiatic civilisations, though they had been sometimes deeper in the past, had also reached their zenith. Today only two centuries have elapsed since those times, and that is not sufficient to stamp out of the consciousness of the people of Asia the resplendent memories of this glorious past, to be replaced by the inferiority complex resulting from their increasing contact with Europe.

BALANCE OF CULTURES.

It must be noted that at approximately the same time the first definite connections between Europe and Asia were established. Though the East India Company began trading in India in 1612, the settlement at Madras dates from 1640, the settlement of Calcutta from 1690, and only in 1699 did the English secure a hold in Canton. In 1689 the first treaty stipulating extraterritoriality was signed between Russia and China. We are now able to get a general idea of how the problem of relations between the two continents stood in those days. The least that may be said is that the balance of cultures between them was equal. In reality Asia was somewhat in advance of Europe, but the civilisations, though dissimilar, were on the whole developing at an equal speed and on parallel lines. This made for stability, and there was no reason for a clash. An Asiatic envoy in Europe would not have felt himself inferior to what he saw around him, and likewise a European ambassador at Delhi or the Chinese Court would have had no reason to consider his hosts as barbarians. If behind the splendours of Asiatic civilisations there was much blood, Europe herself had just seen St. Bartholomew, the Inquisition, the Massacre of the Jews, the Sack of Rome and of Magdeburg, the Borgias and John the Terrible. It must also be remembered that the distinctions were not so much between continents as between civilisations. For the Emperor at Delhi the Chinese envoy appeared as alien as the Portuguese ambassador. What happened further? Nothing abnormal or irregular as regard Asia, which continued its slow steady pace of development. China, under the able rulers of the Manchu dynasty, of which the last but not least was the Dowager Empress Tsu Hsi, continued doing well. India, in accordance with a curious rhythm of its history which we find repeated to a certain extent also in Persia, fell into a period of disintegration and recuperation of forces for a new productive period. Persia and Turkey gradually moved towards their decline, the latter having produced nothing, to follow the fate of many of the great military Empires which rose only to vanish completely in the vastness of Asia.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

What confused the issues so completely in the relations between the continents, awakened the antagonism of Asia and was to act as a disruptive force there, was the marvellous change which occurred in Europe as a result of the industrial and technical revolutions. Nothing of the sort had even been witnessed before throughout the whole history of humanity, especially as regards the speed and size of the transformations which took place. It also produced a moral revolution in Europe, giving birth to application on a large scale of the ideas of democracy rights to the individual and making him the fundamental unit of society without regard to his real intrinsic value.

CLASH OF CULTURES.

The balance of force between the continents was now completely broken, and far-reaching consequences arose. The victories of rational science in Europe, resulting in the advent of materialism and commercialism, were achieved at the expense of many deeper and more idealistic sides of its civilisation. The ideal of Europe evolved in a few centuries from that of a monk to a knight and from a knight to a salesman. The resulting economic development made colonial expansion in Asia and overseas an imperative necessity for Europe. It was particularly unfortunate for the harmony between the continents that the first intimate acquaintance with European civilisation came to Asia just when Europe had evolved to this stage. The result was that the countries clashed and revealed their fundamental difference. It may be said, subject to all reservations implied by such generalisations, that the European civilisation was extensive and quantitative, whereas the Asiatic was intensive and qualitative. The culture of Europe addresses itself to the masses, and in doing so has to level itself down to the general comprehension at the expense of certain higher qualities. In Asia the masses are not taken into consideration; life is left to follow its natural course, and just as any other force of nature, its growth remains wild. The death of a man is not more important than the death of a tree. The individual is nothing, but the caste, the race, the tradition, is everything. This explains the persistence of practice such as the Sutee which rightly horrified Europeans. The indifference with which Chinese historians record the death of millions of people in the civil wars which at regular intervals marked the end of a dynasty in China is amazing. In both cases it was only the abstract idea behind the concrete fact of human life that mattered.

SPIRITUAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

This was the dark side of the Asiatic civilisations, but curiously enough it was also a reason for their spiritual power. The conditions of Asia, its vastness, its silence and infinitely measured rhythm gave the sages in their peace and seclusion the possibility of building beyond space and time. Such monuments as the Rig Vedas, the Upanishads, the teachings of the Philosopher at the Way, Lao Tseu, all that esoteric Hinduism and Buddhism, or even Sufism has produced, the grandiose balance of Heaven, Earth and Man of Confucius not to mention the Cabal-

la also of Asiatic inspiration are by far the highest spiritual achievements of humanity.

MORE HUMAN FIGURES.

When the average Westerner visualises Asia he sees it either as the home of the great religious teachers or of the great conquerors. He sees on one hand Zoroaster lost in the dimness of myth; the sublime "enlightened" Prince Gautama the Buddha; the fiery Mohammed, merchant, prophet and warrior; the twin teachers of China, Confucius, practical and dry, Lao Tseu, so deep and mystic as to provoke witchcraft by the misinterpretation of his teachings. To these he opposes the "Scourages of God," Atila, Tchengiz Khan and Tamerlane, whose boundless and solely destructive energy swept over the world like a cyclone. But except for what is revealed to him through popular editions of Omar Khayyam or of the *Thousand and One Nights* he knows very little of the less titanic but more human figures who reveal Asia in the complex fullness of its everyday life. He has scarcely heard of the saintly Buddhist Emperor Asoka, the purest and most lovable figure in India, of Babur who, while he was conquering what was to become the Great Mogul Empire, sang

themselves so as to deliver culture from what they deemed the coarse and vulgar intrusion of the West. What these eclectic minds of Asia did not expect, what in fact no one foresaw, was that the importation into Asia of technical knowledge so badly needed to resist Europe would also contaminate the masses of Asia with the alien and indigestible Western spirit. In an effort to build up a force to hold back the material pressure of Europe, Asia allowed herself to be disrupted from within by the moral infection of the enemy. Thus sounded the death-knell of Asia as it had been known throughout human history, and the process of its rebirth under Western auspices or its ultimate disintegration began.

TWO WORLDS MEET.

With the ever-increasing progress in means of communication the Europeanisation of Asia cannot be stopped or reversed. The only thing to be done is to go through with it as quickly as possible in the hope that what can be saved of the beautiful achievements of Asiatic culture will eventually blend with what has been imported from Europe, to form a new original civilisation of its own. At present the two worlds meet so incongruously on Asiatic soil as to make the East even more picturesque than it was before. It is the writer's firm conviction that the world at large and Asia in particular would have been happier if the Asiatic people had been left to de-



Madame Pavlova, the world-renowned dancer who is arriving to-night to open her season at the Excelsior.

in most melodious verse of the rose of his native Ferghana.

Enough has been said to show the moral life of Asia pulsating, following its rich course of evolutionary development, decay and regrowth, according to its own lines, undisturbed and ignorant of Europe.

EUROPEAN JUDGMENT OF ASIA.

The average European came into touch with this glowing life only in the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but the very breadth of its stride made it seem to the Westerner to be at a standstill. Besides, he was much too concerned with the commercial part of his colonisation to attempt to study the inside of Asiatic culture. When he did look round, he naturally applied European standards, and therefore started his judgment of Asia from the wrong end. Rightly horrified at the appalling conditions in which the masses dwelt, the European decided that nations who take as a matter of course such conditions applied to the greater bulk of their citizens are barbaric. The cultured Asiatic on his side, seeing that the Westerner attached so much importance to the slums whereas the beautiful ecletic sides of their culture were disregarded in their turn, looked upon the newcomers as barbarians.

DEATH-KNELL OF ASIA.

On the other hand, the prevalence of the greedy commercialism of the West was distasteful to the polished and literary-minded Asiatics. They sulkily submitted to force but inwardly resolved to acquire it for

velop organically on their own lines, as they have done for thousands of years, without the interference of Europe; in other words, if the two civilisations had been left as formerly to run parallel without one attempting to dominate the other and thus force the pace of development by artificial pressure. Unfortunately the law of economic development of Europe decreed otherwise, the balance of forces was broken and after having been in favour of Europe for a couple of centuries, it now looks as if the pendulum will gradually swing to the opposite side.

NEED OF FUSION.

What appears to be, paramount for the future welfare of humanity is the re-establishment of the balance between the two continents, broken a couple of centuries ago. However, as the water-tight compartments, which had enabled the various civilisations to grow side by side have been, definitely swept away, the only basis on which this balance can be achieved is the more complete fusion of the civilisations concerned. In the case of Asia this will probably result in the speeding up of the process of Westernisation until a point of saturation is reached in two respects: technically, until the material force of Asia becomes proportionately equal to that of Europe; Japan being so far the only Asiatic power to have achieved this; morally, until the iconoclastic tendencies of modern Europe have done away with social or traditional barriers in Asia in the name of democracy and freedom, until possibly disillusion will bring a reversion to old ideals. It is to be hoped that this evolution will not make out of Asiatics only second-rate

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:-

DECEMBER 22 (SAT.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 23 (SUN.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 24 (MON.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25 (TUE.).

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.

(Open session at 3 p.m. Subjects Committee Pandal 6 p.m.)

DECEMBER 26 (WED.).

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.)
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(7) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).
(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DECEMBER 31 (MON.).
(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK.
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—to be announced later.

(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference
President—K. B. Pandit Sheo Narai.
DECEMBER 27 (THU.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(4) Khilafat Conference
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjects' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—K. B. Pandit Sheo Narai.
DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjects' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).
(1) Sarbanjan Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).
(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DECEMBER 31 (MON.).
(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK.
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—to be announced later.

Europeans, but that the magnificent creative genius of Asia will adapt itself to novel conditions and on the basis of European cross-fertilisation will produce a synthesis of new cultural values.

TASK BEFORE EUROPE.

As for Europe, the line to be followed in the face of this problem seems clear. She must acknowledge wholeheartedly the spiritual riches of Asia, not as museum curiosities, but as real living values to be absorbed into her own civilisation. She must rid herself of the enslavement to the Greco-Roman culture "alone," which has so far obscured her vision of the world. There is no explanation but narrow-mindedness why the great Chinese or Persian classics do not form the everyday equipment of the European intellect. Why in text-books of history the Emperors Akbar and Tai Tsung of China do not rank with Caesar and Charlemagne. They are far more important than the secondary Roman Emperors of the period of decline to whom so much attention is given. Europe must further learn to look upon history not merely from the point of view of its own civilisation but from a world viewpoint of inter-connected civilisations reacting on one another. In this respect young Asia which confers to Cambridge or Harvard to learn about the West after having had the background of its own culture, is distinctly in advance of our provincialism and as far as knowledge is power it will have a serious advantage over us in the long run. They must also feel that we fully appreciate the value of their civilisation and that our own civilisation is sufficiently great to be receptive. Only the broadest mutual understanding will enable us to live in

peace in a world which is already too small.—The Contemporary Review.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

The Secretary, Reception Committee of the N. L. Federation, writes:—
All arrangements for holding the 11th session of the National Liberal Federation of India on December 30 and 31 in Mayo Hall, Allahabad, under the presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, are complete.

The Reception Committee is anticipating a good attendance of delegates from all over India. Arrangements have been made with the local hotels to provide accommodation for the delegates. The charges for the board and lodging of those living in European style will be approximately Rs. 7 per day and of those living in Indian style Rs. 2 per day. Delegates who wish that their board and lodging arrangements should be made by the Reception Committee should communicate to the undersigned at least 48 hours before the time of their arrival so that accommodation may be reserved for them.

Delegates are also requested to inform the undersigned of the date and time of their arrival and the railway station at which they intend to get down.

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